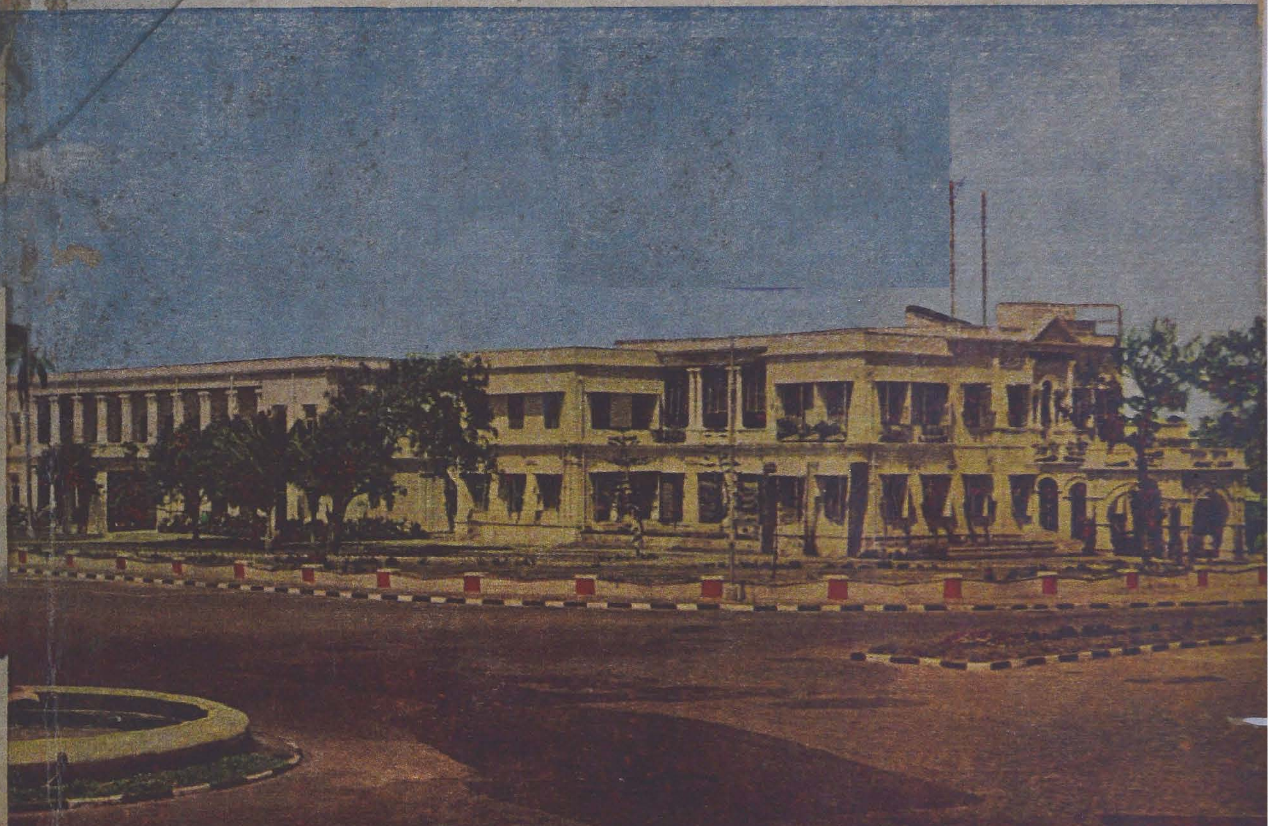
THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL



POLICE HEADQUARTERS

VOLUME XV, No. 1

January-March 1964.

My Country

" Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land!'
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung."

— SIR WALTER SCOTT.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Contributions should be typewritten with double spacing and should bear the name and address of the sender on the first page.

They should be addressed to the Editor, The Madras Police Journal, Police Training College, Vellore, North Arcot District.

Suitable articles on any subject of educative value or interest to the Police or which promote co-operation between the Public and the Police, are acceptable.

Items not accepted for publication will not be returned.

NOTE

The views and opinions expressed in this Journal are solely those on the individual authors and contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Editor.

THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

Vol. XV **January-March 1964** **No. 1**

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TAMIL SECTION

Welfare Activities
"Madhar Sangam"

Special Armed Police, Avadi.

_15—12—1963_

Speech of SRIMATHI JOHN MATHAI, *Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board :*

Mrs. Shetty, Mr. Manoharan, young friends, ladies and gentlemen, First of all, I should like to thank Mrs. Varadhappan and others for having brought me here. This has been an eye-opener. I did not realise that such an organised "Mahila Mandir" existed in the Police lines. I feel that this Police Welfare section needs particular congratulations, for I find that not only that they are good in performance but that they are the most disciplined congregation that I have met. The children are very quiet, and they are attentive to what is happening. I am sure that when these children grow up with the discipline that they have had and the training that they are receiving here, they will make their parents really proud of them. They will be very good citizens and good Police men and Police Officers of the future. I should like to congratulate also the 'Madhar Sangham', for the work that is being done here. The two socio-economic sections, that I have seen are very good indeed; and I want to assure the authorities here that we from Social Welfare Board will certainly give all the help that we can. But at present, we are rather handicapped because of the emergency, and we are asked not to give grants to new enterprises taken up by Welfare Organisations. Except for that, I am sure we will be very glad to help you in whatever way we can. Even in your two sections, you have made a very good beginning. It has been going on more than two years, and it is already established; what you want is really expansion and a consolidation of what you have begun, and I assure you that through Mrs. Varadappan who is a member of our Central Board, we will be able to convince the rest of the Board, about the good work that you are doing. And, we shall extend to you whatever help we can. I thank you very much in inviting me to this meeting and I can assure you that I have enjoyed it, especially the entertainment items that have been put up, which have been wonderful. The two girls really need special congratulations. It is one of the best that I have seen.

Thank you very much.

II

Speech of SRIMATHI LALITHA BALAKRISHNA SHETTY :

Mrs. Mathai, Mrs. Varadhappan, Miss. Ramesh and friends,

We are indeed very fortunate in having Mrs. Mathai in our midst today. Mrs. Mathai needs no introduction. She is the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare

Board, and she has immersed herself in Welfare Activities for the past several years. And you all know Mrs. Varadhappan too well. She is our real "Mathru" in guiding us in all our plans. She has been one of us ever since the Welfare Activities have been started among Police men's families. She is responsible to a considerable extent in not only encouraging us but in advising us. The Government has been very kind in providing some funds for us, but we feel, with greater assistance the welfare works could be extended further. Mrs. Mathai has a very heavy schedule; if not, we would have liked to take her round to our other centres in the Districts as well, and I am sure, she would have been convinced from what little she has seen to-day the sincerety of our desire to carry out these programmes, the enthusiasm among our men and the disciplined way in which plans have been usefully worked out. We have been thrilled to hear the recent announcement by our Finance Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, in giving pensions to widows of the Central Government employees. I am sure this is a fore-runner to similar pensions to the wives of the State Government Servants too. Such measures will help our men in a great way who face danger all the twenty-four hours in a day, and worry of the future of the families, if ever the worst should befall. I thank both the distinguished guests in finding some time to come here to day and gracing this occasion.

Thank you.

III

Translation of the speech of Mrs. SAROJINI VARADHAPPAN on the eve of the visit of Srimathi John Mathai, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board to the Madhar Sangam, Special Armed Police, Avadi, on 15—12—1963.

Mrs. John Mathai, Mrs. Shetty, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take pleasure in introducing Mrs. John Mathai to you. You are aware she was responsible for getting this building for the Madhar Sangam. I came here with her so that she can see for herself the good work you are doing here. I have spoken to you many times before and therefore I am going to finish with a few words in deference to the wishes of Mrs. Shetty.

I am gratified to note that Srimathi Mathai is pleased with your work, done through the Sangham. This is because, she is taken around here to day, with a view to get more help from the Central Social Welfare Board through her good offices. I am glad that she had promised to do more, impressed as she is with your work. She is much pleased with the cultural show staged by the children here. Police is but a vital part in a Welfare State and you have demonstrated in deed, the theme of the film "Ungal Nanban" (Your Friend) which you ably produced. The Government themselves can't do all they want to do to the Police men's families, however much they may desire to do. It is here that social organisations, such as these should play a vital part. To further this object, you get such assistance as is feasible. I hope you would strive your best and progress well and deserve more. I am sure you realise what an important part the Sangam has come to play in your lives; you are already deriving the benefits from the Sangam. The more

work you put in, the better will be yours and your children's living standard. I need not point out all these because, already you are enjoying the fruits of your labour in the Glass Ampoules Factory and the Garment Making Centre. I have no doubt that you will stand in good stead by your husbands and assist them in the proper discharge of their duties.

Before I take leave of you, I thank Mrs. Shetty, for arranging such a nice function so efficiently and I also thank the members of the Madhar Sangam and the other Police Officers.

" He who habituates himself in his daily life to seek for the stern facts in whatever he hears or sees, will have these facts again brought before him by the involuntary imaginative power, in their noblest associations; and he who seeks for frivolities and fallacies, will have frivolities and fallacies again presented to him in his dreams. "

JOHN RUSKIN.

MAN-MANAGEMENT

By

Sri S. M. DIAZ, M.A., I.P.S.,

(Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Madurai)

1. DEFINITION :

MAN-Management is a vital function of any undertaking which employs men, whether it is industrial, commercial or administrative; and it is more particularly so in the Police as in the Armed Forces. It would, therefore, be proper for us to attempt a definition of this term, Man-Management. Man-Management is definitely an art. It is the art of handling men to advantage in the pursuit of certain objectives and performance of certain functions resulting in achievements of a high order. The management of men should be such that the team is able to deliver the goods to the greatest advantage of all concerned. Normally, there will also be successive jobs to do and therefore, the team must be kept in such a trim condition, that one after the other, they are capable of tackling not merely satisfactorily but in an excellent manner every job they take up or that comes their way. At the same time, the team itself should be contented and happy. There should be no discontent, no grousing and no mutiny. There should be excellence of performance, continuity of high standards and a contented team spirit all round. If all these essentials are there, we say that Man-Management in the Unit concerned is good.

2. LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT :

In a typical unit, such as industrial concern, usually, there will be three levels of management, leaving aside the actual field-worker or the man who does the job with his hands. The lowest or the first line of management is the level of the supervisor or the foreman in an industry. It probably will be that of a section commander in the Army, and the Sub Inspector in the Police. The second line supervisor is usually called the executive. In a particular group, normally self-contained, he is the local top man. Within certain limits, this executive has freedom of action. That level of management usually will be a departmental head in an industry. For instance, in a mill, the Chief Technical Officer will be in charge of the production section. There will be a Chief Administrative Officer who will be in charge of administration. There will probably be a Chief Accounts Officer who will be in charge of audit and accounts. Sometimes there may be local top men in territorial divisions. So, the territorial boss or the departmental head would be considered the second line management. In the Police Force, our second line management will be that of the Superintendent of Police. In between, there are supervisors but they are essentially to assist the Superintendent of Police. The top management as far as the Police Force is concerned is the Inspector-General of Police and the Government of course. Similarly, the Chiefs of Staff and the Defence Ministry in the Armed Forces and the Managing Director and the Board in a firm constitute the respective top managements.

3. COMMON FEATURES:

There are certain basic features that are common to all management and there may be certain special features which come into play at the higher levels of management. For instance, in modern management theory, it is one of the important principles that a Manager should be efficient in understanding, appreciating and practising correct ideas of "selection and placement". In a factory a particular commodity has to be produced, machines have to be operated, raw materials have to be bought, labour has to be managed and accounts have to be maintained. For these various jobs, personnel have to be selected, trained and placed in the right positions. The process involves selection, training and placement, all of which form a very important part of the concept of management. Round pegs in square holes and vice versa would be a serious drag on management. But, then, these problems may not arise at all levels of management. One may come up against them to a certain extent in the middle management and fully at the top management level only. But, this does not mean that the lowest level of management should be ignorant of the principles involved on this, because they also are expected to develop and graduate into higher and higher levels of management in due course. The same probably applies to the principle of development. But, all levels of management, however, should know the basic principles of management.

4. ASPECTS OF A GOOD MANAGER:

There are various aspects that should enter into the make up of a man who is a good manager. If we analyse and examine them, we will understand what Man-Management is. There are different authorities who differ on what exactly is meant by Man-Management. But most of them concede that it includes leadership and interior economy and differ only in details. I am told however that in the Central Police Training College in Mount Abu, they deal with Man-Management, as a thing apart from leadership, apparently confining its treatment only to attention to the welfare of the men. This is probably based on the old time army pattern. I violently disagree with that view. Surely, Man-Management is a much higher concept than mere attention to welfare. So also, leadership cannot be a thing apart from Man-Management. I consider that a good manager of men should have the following three aspects to his make-up.

Personal conduct and efficiency :—

(i) His personal conduct and efficiency must be above reproach and of a high order,

(ii) He must possess the technical equipment for leadership to a high degree,

and

(iii) He must look after the welfare of the men under his control.

(i) Personal conduct and Efficiency

(a) TURN OUT AND BEARING

The concept of Man-Management in the first place involves the personal conduct and efficiency of the person in charge. Analysing these two things, conduct and efficiency, we come across all the required

personal attributes of good managers. A good manager must be well turned out. When a new Sub Inspector is posted in charge of a Police station, he will have about 25 to 30 men under his command. Supposing he walks in there with an unshaven face, unkempt hair and a shabby uniform, he would by this one act, have lost his command over the men miserably even in the first instance. This proposition could be applied to various situations of a similar nature. It is, therefore, essential that the personal turn out of the manager must be such as to inspire confidence in the men that he commands. If they see him slovenly, to that extent, their efficiency and the whole team's efficiency is impaired. Therefore, when I say "Personal conduct", I mean the way the manager conducts himself in everything he does starting with his uniform. If a Sub Inspector smartly walks into the Police Station with the proper crease to his uniform, correctly shaven and rigged up immaculately, the staff there will become alert. The first impression made by a smart turn out and bearing are definitely lasting.

(b) CONDUCT AND INTEGRITY:

Once the proper first impression is gained, the next development relates to what he does after entering the station. The Sub Inspector has joined the station at 6 A. M. According to the routine of the station, 7 A. M. is drill time. A senior Head Constable quietly wheedles upto him and says "Sir, usually at 7 A. M. we are supposed to have drill, but normally we just write in the General Diary that drill was held at 7 A. M. and do not bother anymore about it. If you feel like it, therefore, Sir, you can go home and come back at 10'O', clock". This of course would be very convenient for the Sub Inspector. But, if he agrees, he has absolutely surrendered his command and his career and thereafter the station is doomed. Just recently, I came across an interesting case in North Arcot district. A fairly good probationary Sub Inspector was in charge of a medium heavy station. A grave burglary case was reported. The inevitable Head Constable told the Sub Inspector that if a grave burglary was not detected, the superior officers would find fault with him and, as the prospects of detection in this case were remote, how about not registering the case? The poor probationer agreed and in the process closed his own chapter with it. Under personal conduct, the most important element involved is integrity. Integrity is not merely a question of being clean as regards rupees and naye paise. To my mind, integrity is a larger concept having a bearing on how one spends his time and how he does his duty. The lapses mentioned above are clear cases of being wanting in integrity. If, at that moment of decision, the young Sub Inspector asserts his integrity and takes command of the situation, he will remain the unquestioned leader and the others will obey him. Otherwise, he will be led by the nose. A manager's personal conduct, therefore, must conform to his line of duty and must be absolutely strict and above reproach.

(c) NO AXE TO GRIND

Then comes his conduct with reference to the handling of the various problems that come up before him as Manager. If it is clearly understood by all concerned that in attending to his work, the manager has no axe of his own to grind and no other inte-

rests except the interests of a good job well done and public service rendered, immediately the people around him will respect and regard him and the bad ones will fear him. In either case, the objective is achieved. The moment one is a manager or executive or officer in command, several pairs of eyes are focussed on him and his life is no more *incognito*. He may feel his private conduct should be his own. But it is not so in the case of administrators and managers. Their private conduct is always under watch. If they misbehave and if their character is not above board, or if they have something to hide, then to that extent, it detracts from their efficiency as managers and they fail in the Man-Management duties expected of them. Thus, there are these various important aspects to this one idea of personal conduct.

(d) MUST KNOW HIS JOB:

The other half of the first aspect of Man-Management is personal efficiency. I put personal conduct and efficiency together as one aspect of Man-Management because both these are inseparable musts in the make-up of the person who aspires to be a good manager. The idea that Man-Management is something external to the person of the Manager and can be put on or taken off like a coat is a fallacious one. Man-Management is not a mere technique that one adopts. It implies that the person concerned must be a man of high calibre both in conduct and efficiency. It is from this angle that I deal with personal efficiency. A Manager who goes to look after a steel plant must know all about steel and the techniques of its production, the men who work the steel and their human problems, the ores and accessories that are required for its production and the maximum advantage can be got for the nation by the sale of the goods produced. Similarly, a Sub Inspector who goes as Manager of a particular Police Station must know his job, how to handle law and order and crime situations in the area, how to deal with his own men and the public.

(e) A POLICEMAN'S JOB.

The job of a policeman is four-fold in a modern set up.

(1) Effective maintenance of law and order without fear or favour,

(2) Prevention and detection of crime.

(3) Regulation of traffic

and

(4) General helpfulness to the community in whatever capacity one is called upon in the sphere of one's duty.

Probably certain purists in the matter of duties of the Police may cavil at that group of four duties. Once upon a time, before our roads were so broad and modes of transport so advanced and traffic so difficult, there were only two duties for the Police. They were maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime. The third duty came in the late 19th century and in the early 20th century and a very learned senior officer of the Metropolitan Police in England is on record as having said that the efficiency of the Police has been considerably impaired by thrusting on them unnecessary duties like the regulation of traffic. To-day, traffic regulation has

been accepted as one of the important duties of the Police and in a Welfare State, the next item of work i.e., the general helpfulness to the community, will also be accepted as one of the important duties of the Police. In our own country, Prime Minister of India, speaking sometime ago to the I. P. S. probationers said that the Police in a Welfare State must go all out to be of help to the public not merely in the maintenance of law and order or prevention and detection of crime or regulation of traffic but in the small things and big that come their way in their daily routine. It may be that at a traffic junction, a stranger comes to the policeman at the street corner and asks for the way to a particular destination and he politely directs him. Or may be an old man or an infirm woman or child seeks his help to cross the road and such help is smilingly given. There may be many such small things which come under the head of general helpfulness to the community.

(f) TRAINING:

In order to be efficient in police duties proper training is the first requisite. Our training institutions are there only for this purpose. The trainees must take full advantage of the period of training so that when they go out to the districts and also complete their practical training, they will become efficient police officers. I do grant that certain things are best learnt out in the field. But, the equipment for such performance has to be acquired in advance. This acquisition can be had only in the Police Training College. If the cadets waste their time in the training institutions, they are not being true to themselves or to their country or to God. Take the case of a person who goes out to plough an acre of land, which he takes in auction against many others. The land is capable of producing a hundred fold. But, because of his laziness or inefficiency or want of training, he produced only 30 fold instead of 100 fold. This man who took the land against competition with other persons who could produce 100 fold, has failed in his trust. R. L. Stevenson would call this man a thief to the extent of 70 fold. In a similar manner, a young man has come into the Police Force by competition. There were several others who wanted to come in, but this person was selected because it was thought he would deliver the goods 100 fold. But, if he wastes his time and produces only 20 or 30 fold, he is wasting all his talents and practising a fraud upon humanity, and to that extent, he is answerable to God and mankind. It is, therefore, incumbent on every single cadet in the Police Training institutions to equip himself fully to become an efficient Police officer.

(g) FIELD WORK AND RESULTS:

After training, comes actual field work. The trained Police officer goes to a station. A burglary is reported. In a business-like manner, he immediately checks up the previous crime history of that place, has a case registered, proceeds to the scene of crime, makes his own deductions and reconstruction of the crime for an observation of the scene of crime. Thereafter, with a little scientific aid, he is able to find out a few clues. He then goes on to examine witnesses and finally checking the M. O. criminals and, doing every other thing that is necessary in a sustained and thorough investigation, he is able to detect the case. Immediately his stock goes up with his own subordinates and

with the public. The public thinks that he is an efficient police officer in whose hands their life and property are safe and the subordinates think that he is a man who knows his job and will be a good leader for them. His Man-Management potential therefore shoots up. But, it is not always by results alone that one measures efficiency. It is not always that cases are detected. Even in Scotland Yard, only a certain percentage of cases is detected. Therefore, if one does his work in a systematic and business-like and sustained way, that itself counts for efficiency. Good results come incidentally and naturally. This efficiency therefore is an important factor in ensuring effective Man-Management. In personal conduct and efficiency, therefore, if a manager could be graded high, one-third of the job is done.

(ii) Technical equipment of leadership

(a) TRAINING AND PRACTICE—NECESSARY

The second one-third of Man-Management covers the technical equipment of leadership. A good leader must of course, be a person who has these equipment and qualities to a high degree. It may be said that there are leaders who have some bad qualities. In their case, apparently the sum total of their good qualities of leadership may balance and outweigh the bad ones. It should be the endeavour of every person who aspires to be a leader to acquire as many of these qualities as possible by assiduous practice and training. To take over leadership one must be fully qualified by personal planned training and hard-work. A person cannot normally be pitch-forked and put in position of responsibility. He will, in nine cases out of ten, fail. There may be a few exceptions. President Truman's case being a classic one. Even in these cases, the attributes must be acquired by hard work and assiduous practice after acquiring the position just like cultivating love after marriage. Things do not, therefore, go the easy way.

(b) KNOWLEDGE AND PLACEMENT:

In analysing the technical attributes of leadership, I should give pride of place to the capacity to know and place men in the right position and get the best out of them (i.e.,) knowledge and placement. A good leader must know all his men, their capabilities, strong points and weak points, and be able to get the best out of them. Most good leaders have been leaders because of their ability in knowing people and remembering them along with their attributes. It was said of President Theodore Roosevelt that his greatness consisted of this simple art practised to perfection. Our own former Chief Minister's greatness, it is believed, stem principally from his knowledge and understanding of the humblest worker in the village. It is not merely just good, therefore, but also absolutely necessary, for a leader to know his men, their capacity, training and equipment, their strong points and weak points etc. Only then, can they be used to the very best advantage.

(c) DELEGATION:

A proper understanding of the principle of delegation is the next requirement in management. Delegation means getting

things done at various levels by the people who are there to do it. For instance, I have come across certain officers who are very good in their own job but not good at supervisory work. Any job there is to be done, they will try to do it themselves. Such persons are not good managers but just good workmen to be demoted and sent to the ground level. It is true a manager should know all jobs in his charge in addition to his own job as manager, but that is for a different purpose. If a machine goes out of order and the man concerned is unable to set it right or pretends he is unable, the manager should be able to repair it and show him that he knows his job. Many managers avoid such situations either because they do not know it themselves or they consider it below their dignity. Both ways, it is bad. Any job their subordinates do, they should be able to do it better. Only by exhibiting occasionally this capacity, can they command the respect of their workers. But, that does not mean that the manager should go about doing other people's jobs neglecting his own as manager which is to get the persons at each level in the set-up to do their job well. For this purpose, any Man-Manager must know thoroughly all the jobs in his department. I know a certain industrialist who used to work personally with his hands in his factory in the old days. If a particular man went on leave, he used to take up that item of work and challenge the other workers good humouredly to beat him at it in respect of his speed and standard of work. With great difficulty, they would be able to finish in three hours the work they were formerly doing in 3½ hours while he himself finished it in 2¼ hours. That is why today he is a leading industrialist. His sons are all well qualified. One would have thought that straightaway these boys would be posted as managers in the various departments. Not so. The eldest boy qualified in his line years ago. But he is still working in the factory as a Foreman having started as a mechanic. Only when he is fully qualified in all branches of work he will be promoted to the desk to be a manager. The principle of practical training of our Assistant Collectors, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Supdts. of Police is also just like this. But the point to remember here is that it is not the manager's personal work alone that counts, important as it is, but it is his capacity to get his team to do the work.

(d) CONTROL.

Side by side with the principle of delegation, there is what is called the principle of control. When one is a manager, there are people working under him to perform various jobs. Certain responsibilities and powers have been delegated to these persons who have to perform these functions and report to the manager. Supposing the manager delegates all these responsibilities and goes to sleep, what then? Every body will try to have his own way and the job will not be done at any rate not co-ordinately, promptly and properly. So, there should be controls. He is like a switch-board operator in a power house where we have various controls and the operator is able to do by manipulating certain switches, whatever has to be done in the entire establishment. In administrative practice, there are various methods of control. One method is to physically inspect and check on the work at

the lowest level and at supervisory levels. When a workman does his work on a machine and the manager or the supervisor checks up his work at the machine, he is exercising control. Surprise checks of beat constables, inspection of work in Police stations and verification by a gazetted officer of the investigation by the Sub Inspector are all in pursuance of this idea. This checking up at the place of work therefore is one method. Another method of control is by statistics. Very often people entertain wrong notions about statistics. After all, the work turned out in any unit has to be assessed in some manner. Statistics are a record of the work done and against the proper back ground and circumstances these figures have to be assessed and control exercised. I have heard some people say that there are three kinds of lies, plain lies, damned lies and statistics. As a student of mathematics with some experience of administration, I do not agree. Statistics are not lies. Individual figures may some times give a wrong picture. It is a question of interpretation. But, we firmly believe that large figures never lie. The person dealing with statistics must have a discriminating mind to assess the situation properly. Thus, statistics are the second method of control. The third method of control is the assessment of the quality of the goods produced. This is for a factory. In the Police, the goods that we produce are our services and the results that we achieve as a result of our work (i.e.,) the goodwill that we get from the public. Very often, the best assesssment of a man's work in a station is the amount of goodwill and the quality of the reputation that he has or leaves behind among the public in the place.

(e) REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Next, in sequence, comes the complex of recognition of good work and disciplinary notice of bad behaviour. It is in fact a by-product of control. The maintenance of discipline is one aspect which a Police officer will be called upon to handle quite often in the Force. Some people over-do punishments, while others slacken off under the impression that leniency is a substitute for real consideration which is an integration of firm discipline and attention to welfare in good Man-Management. But, normally, punishments and rewards should go hand in hand. There is a story about an old Base-Ball captain of New York, by name, Jack Meguire. He was an Irish American and an excellent base-ball captain. In American base-ball those days, the New York team was considered invincible and, in this particular tournament, it was pitted against another very good combined team and the result was anybody's guess. In such a contest, both teams put in their very best effort and the New York team were just short of winning when all their best batsmen went out, and there was only a new cap left. The result of the match depended on him. If this man just tapped the ball and if one run was scored, the match would be won. The captain therefore called the new comer and said "My dear Smith, you are going in at a critical moment in the game. I do not want you to show off all your strokes, because there is the risk of your getting out and losing the game. You must therefore play a restrained game and just tap the ball and not hit out." Smith said "Yes" and went in. A beauty of a ball came across and the temptation was too much to resist and Smith just slashed it. Immediately, Jack Maguire shouted. "You

have disobeyed my orders. Fined 100 dollars." But then, the ball went for a neat six and the match was won. There was applause and cheering all-round. At this stage, the captain went up to the young man and patted him on his back and said "Young man, you disobeyed my orders but as luck would have it, you have secured a sixer and won the match. I give you a reward of 200 dollars but still the original fine stands." This story will illustrate to you that rewards and punishments should go hand in hand and justice must be meted out with an even hand.

When a job is done well, recognition may take one of many forms. It may be just a smile, a good word or an increment or promotion. But, when a job is done badly there should be punishment. It may be a frown, an oral reprimand or a censure in writing or it may be a serious punishment like postponement of increment or reduction in rank etc. All these should be given without fear or favour. There is one important aspect to the question of punishment. If there is a class of 40 and one person is misbehaving and it is intended to take action against him, the climate of that class should be so worked up that, when it is finally decided to take action against him, the remaining 39 will be in favour of the action taken. They should feel that the master tried his best to correct the errant pupil without serious punishment but failed, and as the person still did not conduct himself properly, the punishment had to be awarded.

(f) DEVELOPING THE SUBORDINATE.

One other responsibility of the manager to which I would like to draw your attention is the development in deserving subordinates the qualities of leadership with a view to groom them for positions of higher responsibilities. This aspect is largely neglected in our institutions and services. The principle of development envisages the giving of opportunities and encouragement for advancement in the particular profession that a man has entered. The duty of the Sub Inspector is to develop his constables so as to make them good enough for the post of head constables and to develop his Head Constables in such a way that they are fit to make good Sub Inspectors. The same applies to every level. But there should not however be any favouritism. This would arise if people go about boosting up undeserving men. It is our duty to develop the people who work with us and have all the necessary equipment and also those who are working hard to qualify themselves. I may also add a word of caution that it would be absolutely wrong to dis-proportionately develop presumptuous subordinates by giving them undue liberty and allowing them to lead the manager himself by the nose.

(iii) Welfare

(a) Then comes the all important duty of the manager of attention to welfare. In the Armed Forces Academy in Dehra Dun, there is a hall by the name of Chetwode Hall. As you enter the hall, there is an inscription which reads like this:

> "The Honour, safety and welfare of your country comes first, always and at every time; The Honour, safety and welfare of your men comes next, always and at every time; and your own safety and welfare, comes last."

This is a very impressive and meaningful inscription for all those who aspire to be managers. One cannot be a good leader till he masters the principles underlying this inscription. If one is a team leader, the honour, safety and welfare of that team is his first responsibility. In the Police Force, I must confess that till lately we were a little slack in this aspect of the matter. I have known Sub Inspectors who when called upon to account for the delay in claiming house rent for a particular constable of theirs, by one and a half years, only replied " Sir, the constable did not claim it " and straightaway that excuse is accepted. What then happens to the manager's duties of welfare and Man-Management ? In modern management theory, there is an idea defined as " induction ". According to the principle of induction, when a new man comes the manager should receive him, interview him, find out what he knows and what he wants and place him appropriately in the unit and comfortably in his new set up. In the case of a constable coming to a new station, therefore, it is the Sub Inspector's duty to speak to him on arrival, ascertain his standard of training and attitude in work and to help him to fit into the work in the new station and also to allot him a line hut if available and generally help him to settle down. If there is no line hut, using whatever influence the Sub Inspector might have as a leader in that locality, it should be possible for him to get a private house on a reasonable rent. In a good cause like this, the officer may use his influence appropriately but not for his own personal benefit or aggrandisement. The Sub-Inspector should then help the man to write out his application for house rent and see to its correctness and send it with the necessary certificates for expeditious sanction. This would be good Man-Management. Again a constable comes to a new station in the middle of the school year. It is very difficult to get admission for his children in schools. The Sub Inspector of that locality or the Inspector must try to get a seat in the school for that constable's child. It is his duty. Similarly in the case of illness and treatment and admission to hospitals etc. These are items of welfare which, if appropiately attended to, will ensure the loyalty of the subordinates. When the time of crisis comes, they will stand by the leader. A leader who is not interested in the welfare of his men but is only interested in himself will find that the men also are not interested in him or the team and let him down in a crisis.

(b) DUTY TO THE STAFF.

In olden days when an industry or business house was started, it was solely for the benefit of the man who started it. But it is now well realised that the man who starts an industry or business house has not merely a duty towards himself but a duty towards many others. In fact in the modern organisation of business establishments, various specific objectives are listed out. The primary duty of the institution is naturally towards the customers. Next, comes the duty to the staff who are employed there. Third, is the duty to the general community in that area. Fourthly, and finally only, comes the duty towards the management. Obviously, it is the layman's variation of the concept of trusteeship of the rich man that Jesus spoke of. It is the type of concept that Gandhiji preached here in India in our own life-time. These objectives are enlightened Societies' answer to the

prevalant social evils in the face of the revolutionary philosphy. The same principles could be applied to the Police force also. We have a duty to our customers, who are the public. Then, we have our duty to our staff. The third duty to the community merges with the first one. Finally, we have a duty to the management and the share holders. Our management and shareholders are the Government and the people respectively. So, it actually boils down to three. These are, the people, the members of the force and the Government. Our training and practice primarily aims at preparing us for our duty to the State and the people. The particular subject about which a study has been made in this paper is about the duty to the staff i.e., Man-Management.

5. RESUME:

To sum up once again, the idea of Man-Management has three aspects :—

(1) Personal conduct and efficiency of the Officer concerned,

(2) His leadership and control and other attendant factors,

and

(3) Finally attention to the welfare of the staff.

A leader's personal conduct and efficiency must be such as to inspire confidence in his team and in the people. He must be capable of making a good selection, training his staff properly and getting the best out of them by induction, placement and briefing. Whenever there is leadership, it implies a certain delegation of power. If Napoleon was fighting all the battles by himself, he would have been nowhere. Similarly, a leader must be able to get them to do their job to a high standard by retaining the controls. When they do well, he must be capable of recognising them and when they slack off, he must be able to pull them up and deal out even-handed justice.

6. CONCLUSION.

These ideals of Man-Management are all the more important when there will be greater stress and strain and greater need for leadership and loyalty. A new tradition has therefore to be built up here and now based on these principles. When a young officer goes in command of a group of men particularly on a duty connected with the emergency, these men should be considered members of his larger family and the leader will have to look after them. If this is sincerely and effectively done, the leader will find that the body of men he commands are loyal to him. If the leader is of any calibre, the good ones will regard him and respect him and work hard for him while the bad ones also will be trying to do their best because they are afraid of him as a man of high standards who will not tolerate any slackness or misbehaviour. Man still remains the prime factor in any human undertaking or institution even in this highly mechanised age and the hopes and fears and attitudes of these men do shape our destiny. The leader who will command them to success should therefore abide by the principles of Man-Management as outlined above. The sooner we grasp these principles and come to grips with the problems, the better for the Force and the country.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION'—PART II

By

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In my last talk to you, I mentioned some points you should remember while investigating cases. I referred to the importance of First Information Report which is laid at the Police Station; the need for prompt visit to the scene of occurrence for two objects, firstly, to make a good impression on the general public that immediate action has been taken and secondly, to ensure that clues like finger-prints, foot-prints etc., at the scene of crime are taken notice of by you quickly without being allowed to be tampered. Then, I told you about some points to be remembered while examining witnesses. I told you that the best place to examine witnesses is the scene of crime itself. If that is not possible, at least, examine them at a very near place. Then you must so conduct yourself in the presence of the witness as to infuse confidence in him to tell you all that he knows about the case. I told you not to over-awe the witness but to treat him with courtesy and then examine him slowly about your case. You should not make the witness think that you are going to make an instant record of all that he may speak about. Just listen, and then, after making yourself clear about the points, you make a record of his statement.

Now, I would like to mention a few additional points in to-day's talk.

While investigating a case, you have to summon witnesses, i.e., to secure their attendance before you. If you go to a scene of crime and at that time four or five persons are there and from them you come to know that a certain other person had also witnessed the occurrence and he is not available and gone elsewhere, how to secure him? Have you got legal powers to secure his attendance before you? Section 160 Cr.P.C. which is the relevant section, reads as follows:

> "Any police officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing require the attendance before himself or any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining Station who, from the information given or otherwise appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required:"

This section gives you power to issue notice in writing to a specified individual of your station limits or the neighbouring station limits calling upon him to appear

Lecture delivered to the cadets, P. T. C, Vellore on 27—5—63.

before you and depose to the facts. Please remember that your order must not be oral. That is an important point. If you merely send word through a constable and if the witness refuses to obey the oral order, he is not liable for punishment under any section of law. Unless it is in writing, the order is not enforceable. The proviso to that section is another important point to be remembered. " Provided no male person under the age of 15 or woman shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such male person or woman resides." Women and juveniles cannot be summoned to where you are, but you must go to where they are and examine them. This is a consideration shown to women so that they may not be subject to the inconvenience of leaving their homes to be in attendance at a police station or at any other place. For your information, I may add that this proviso was brought into the statute book in 1955 when the criminal law was amended.

Then comes the question how to record the statements of witnesses? Let us read the relevant section of Cr. P. C.

S. 161 says: 'Any police officer making an investigation under this chapter (.........) may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case."

Sub-Clause 2: Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions, the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty of forfeiture.

Sub-Clause 3: *The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination under this section, and if he does so, he shall make a separate record of the statement of each such person whose statement he records."*

Sub-Clause (3) is worth reading any number of times, because it contains several points of legal importance. Let us come to the practical method of implementing it. When you examine witnesses, you will not be examining them in a bunch. You will have to examine them separately. Then only, will you be able to find from each witness all that he knows and you will be able to cross-examine him and try to elicit more information from him. When you examine them, remember to make a separate record of each witness's statement. Let us take two witnesses Raman and Krishnan. They have both witnessed a fight between two others, X and Y. You are examining Raman and you will also be examining Krishnan. Raman makes a statement and you record it. Then you examine Krishnan. He also speaks on the same lines as Raman. When you record the statement of Krishnan you must not adopt the shortcut of stating "He spoke to the same facts as spoken to by Raman." You must write what Krishnan told you, even though it would mean a repetition of what you have recorded for Raman. You should not, either out of a feeling of laziness or on wrong appreciation, adopt a shortcut method of writing a statement of one witness elaborately and the other witnesses in the shortened language 'He repeated the same statement of ......'. For every witness, there should be a separate statement. That is what is required to be done under the provisions of law. You must record the statement of the witnesses in their own language to the extent possible.

You must not introduce into that statement your language or your method of expression. You must use the same language or same kind of words and expressions used by the witnesses. You should closely follow the trend and expression used by them and write them as deposed by them. Then only they will depose in court in conformity with what they told you, Sometimes, the witness may not know the name of an individual whose act he is describing. At the time of the occurrence, he may not know who that man is and later on, while you are investigating the case, you may have established the identity of that person as Subramanian. That fact will not be known to that witness. While you record his statement you must not write 'This morning when I was going along the road, I saw Subramaniam doing this'. The witness would not have told like this. He would have told you, "I saw a person wearing pants, black goggles etc.," You should take care to record his statement in that manner only. You should not put into his statement certain knowledge which he could not have had. If you do that it will strike at the very root of the statement and an unfavourable impression will be created in the mind of the court that you did not truthfully record the statement of the witnesses and you allowed extraneous matters to get into those statements. Suppose 5 or 6 witnesses are examined during a day. Usually, the names of the witnesses are written on the lefthand side in the case diary. They will be numbered. The first witness Raman, when he speaks about the other witnesses, will be referring to them by names only, because he does not know the numbers which you are giving them in your case diary. Therefore, when you record Raman's statement, you must mention the names of witnesses fully. That is an important point. In one case known to me, the investigating officer examined 5 witnesses on a particular day. They had been given numbers as P. Ws. 1 to 5. He examined five more witnesses on a subsequent day. They were numbered as P. Ws. 6 to 10. P. W. 1 in his statement had mentioned the names of two witnesses who were examined on the subsequent day. Most foolishly, this investigating officer had written, in the statement of P. W. 1 the numbers of P. Ws 6 and 7 also who were not at all examined that day, but examined only some days later, and whose existence as witnesses and whose identity as P. Ws. 6 and 7 could not have been known to P. W. 1 on that day. So, when this record of investigation was seen in court, the defence lawyer immediately criticised the case diary and said that it could not have been written on that day but written much later after all the witnesses were known. On account of this, as well as some other doubtful aspects of the evidence, the case failed in court. You must never give room for such criticism of your record of investigation. While recording statements of witnesses, please remember to record them in the language in which the witness speaks and the order in which the witness narrates the facts and mentions names of persons. Lastly, record the statement in the first person.

When an occurrence takes place in a village, the affected party usually makes a complaint to the V. M. The V. M. records the complaint and sends it to the Police station. The F. I. R. will be the V. M's report along with which there

will be the statement of the victim recorded by the V. M. Suppose a person, instead of going to the V. M., comes direct to the police station with a written complaint in manuscript and not typed, then also you register the case on the basis of his complaint. But when you find such a manuscript complaint brought to the police station by a person, remember to find out who actually wrote the complaint for the complainant. If the complainant himself has written, it is all right. But, if it is written by somebody else you must find out that person and examine him also and record it in the case, diary. If you do not cover that aspect of the complaint, you may sometimes land in trouble later on, because it may so happen that the writer of that complaint is a man on inimical terms with the accused. Such a possibility, you must carefully check and avoid. You must satisfy yourself that there has been no source of foul play or fabrication in the drafting of the complaint itself. If you fail to do that, you will find in the court, for the first time defence advocate exposing it. So, whenever you come across a manuscript complaint as the F. I. R., you must eliminate all these possibilities.

Now, I would like to tell you something about M. O. criminal checking. This is a subject on which a good lot of ideas could be expressed, implemented and used during investigation. This M. O. criminal checking method of investigation is based on the assumption that a criminal who commits crime in a particular environment and in a particular set of circumstances will tend to commit a similar crime when again placed in similar circumstances and environments.

Suppose a person commits theft of a cycle in front of a hotel and bolts away. He will later try to dispose of the cycle. Hesitatingly, he will approach a dealer. The dealer buys the cycle and gives him hundred rupees. Now, the criminal has picked up experience. He knows from where to steal the cycle and then he also knows how to dispose it of. Next time, when he chooses to commit a crime, he will choose a similar crime, having succeeded in it before. He won't commit burglary. This is a reasonable presumption and the M. O. criminal checking method is based on this presumption. Before I go into that, let me recollect to you the various registers and records that are maintained in the police station—the Station Crime History Records which contain a fund of information about all crimes, particularly property crimes in the jurisdiction of a police station. Let us take Part I. It contains all important details of crimes that occur in a police station. The date on which an offence took place, the locality, the M. O. adopted and whether any person is suspected or convicted can be found in Part I. Part III is the general conviction register in which the names of all the criminals who have been convicted in the station limits in certain categories of property crime are written. Particulars of crime, the C. C. number, the sentences awarded etc., will be found in this register.

Let us now take a specific crime--House Robbery—Four persons enter a house by making a hole in the wall. The house is on the outskirts of a village. Normally, they might have just committed burglary. But, while opening the safe door, the inmates wake up and in order to over-power them

the culprits use violence. They take out a dagger and stab one of inmates. They snatch away a gold *thali*. All of them run away and while running, one of them uses a slang language which the inmates of the house are not able to understand. Next morning, the report comes to the police station and the S. I., registers a case. He goes to the scene and searches for finger and foot prints. No clue is available. The box which they had stolen is thrown in a river-bed after it had been broken and the contents stolen. Now, how to apply this M. O. method to detect this case? If this crime had been committed by four *first offenders*, then this M. O. method is useless. This method can succeed, only if this crime had been committed by *old offenders*. We do not know whether they are old offenders or new. If there is local information that some local people have committed the crime, we may pursue the clue. If there is no such information we have to adopt this M. O. method only. In order to utilize this M. O. method of investigation, you must first of all list out what may be termed as "symptoms" of the case. I use the word "symptoms" because I would like you to view the case as an illness and yourself as a doctor. When a doctor is sent for to treat a patient, he does not know what the disease is. He asks questions and notes down the answers and studies the symptoms. He starts his treatment only after noting down the symptoms. Similarly, you should first of all note down the symptoms of the case. In this case, the following are the "symptoms".

1. Outskirts of the village.
2. More than one has taken part.
3. Violence used.
4. Slang expression used.
5. Carried dagger.
6. Date of occurrence.
7. Properties - Gold Thali, jewels etc.
8. Wall-hole.
9. Dead of night.

This case has got nine symptoms. Now, we have got to find out who among the old offenders have shown any one or all of these nine symptoms. Let us take the symptoms, one by one. Outskirts of a village — take Mudi Kondan......What are all the cases that have occurred in the past on the outskirts of Mudi Kondan? Take Part I — it will tell you the locality. Take symptom No. 2 — Go to last column in Part I. It will give you the old cases in which two or more criminals had operated together before. It is not always common that criminals act as a gang. You can make a list of such criminals from Part I. Then take the symptom "used violence" — Part I gives the earlier cases in which criminals had used violence. Then - slang language- It is also available in Part I. Dagger carried also in Part I. Date of occurrence - It may be a New Moon day or a Shandy day. You have to check the date of occurrence column in Part I of that particular month every year. Gold Thali and jewels - look in the loose-leaf index. Finally, you will get a consolidated list of 40 or 50 names of criminals who have previously exhibited one or more of the symptoms. That gives you a complete list of M. O. criminals who may be usually checked for their complicity in that case.

LAW AND ORDER PROBLEMS IN A TOWN

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THE sole responsibility of any Government is to protect the life, liberty and property of the individual from fraud or violence. No Government which does not suppress violence and fraud can be said to be perfect. It is the primary duty of the Government to take all possible precautions to prevent disorder and to spare no efforts in bringing disorder under control with the least possible delay, when it occurs, by enforcing the law. To achieve this end, the Government has its Police Organisation. The fundamental duty of the Police is to secure the observance of law and to maintain order which are the pre-requisites of a sound democracy. The Police are, therefore, rightly called the "Sentinels of Democracy."

2. The word 'Law' means 'boundary'. A society or community needs a boundary for its activities and movements. From time immemorial, when man realised the value of individual liberty, he followed certain rules and regulations derived from the law of nature and the innate human rights and conventions, so as to enjoy his liberty fully. Hence, it has become essential and inevitable for the rapidly growing human society to frame and observe the law with a view to preserve the life, liberty and property of the individual. The word 'Order' means 'a perfect arrangement or the maintenance of peace'. Peace is the means as well as the end of the observance and execution of law. Only in a peaceful society, a man can serve and be served for the ultimate progress of the individual as well as the State.

3. Generally, the Law & Order problems in a town would be Offences against person, Violations of the Special and Local Laws, Traffic congestion, Political or Communal disharmony, Industrial disputes, Students' demonstration and Crowd Control. Before we start discussing these problems in detail and the ways and means to tackle each of them, it is very necessary to note and appreciate a few important difficulties that confront us, the custodians of Law & Order.

4. The most important difficulties that stand in our way are the (i) Illiteracy of mass (ii) Political pressure or interference (iii) Paradox of the Law; and (iv) Lack of adequate facilities.

(i) *Illiteracy of the mass:*

By this we do not mean the general lack of education, but we refer to the ignorance of law and the false notions about the rights and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution, which are prevalent among the mass. The

zeal and enthusiasm to over-emphasise the rights, ignoring the duties, result ultimately in the disrespect for Law and Authority. Often, an ordinary problem becomes more difficult when such ignorance of law and false notions of rights are afforded political backing. So, usually a small incident, purely personal between two individuals or parties, gets exaggerated and presents a serious law and order situation. It is also seen that, in towns, the sense of civic responsibility is not fully realised. It is usually forgotten that the observance of law and maintenance of order is equally the responsibility of the public, as it is of the Police.

(ii) *Political pressure or interference :*

In an infant democracy as ours, the various political parties have not developed that sense of impartiality and detachment to forget their individuality and work for the general principles and causes of the party. Even minor incidents in the town are given political colour and each party attempts to exert its maximum pressure or interference when the Police start tackling those Law & Order problems. The influence or interference of the political parties, in favour of one group or the other, gives the greatest headache to the Police in solving a Law & Order problem.

(iii) *Paradox of the Law :*

It is said that 'Law is an ass', by which it is meant that if you approach it from the front, it will bite, and if from the rear, it will kick and so the rider has to be very careful and more tactful to avoid both the kicks and bites and ride the ass successfully. The law with all its ramifications has to be satisfied before there can be a successful final solution for any Law & Order problem. The collection of evidence and the co-operation of the courts are very necessary for a successful tackling of a Law & Order problem.

(iv) *Lack of adequate facilities :*

Proper transport and communication facilities are very necessary for an effective tackling of any Law & Order problem. In most of the towns, we lack adequate communication system and quick transport facilities for dealing with any Law & Order problem promptly.

5. Though the Police are beset with the difficulties enumerated above, those difficulties could not be held as an excuse for not adequately tackling or satisfactorily solving a Law & Order problem by the Police. The difficulties pointed out above should be borne in mind and the Police action should be properly planned to meet any situation. Any Law & Order problem can best be tackled, provided proper thoughts are bestowed and comprehensive measures planned in advance. The sequence of measures that can be adopted to tackle a Law & Order problem are conciliation, prevention and punitive action. In securing the observance of Law and in maintaining Order, the Police should at first use the methods of persuasion, advice and warning. It should be followed by necessary preventive action. Should these fail, the punitive measures should be taken. If, in extreme cases, the application of force becomes inevitable, only the absolute minimum required in the circumstances should be used to solve the Law & Order problem.

6. Having seen the difficulties and the methods of tackling a Law & Order problem we will now consider in detail the various

Law & Order problems that would often confront the Police in a town. The first and foremost are the *offences against person* which extends from simple hurt to murder. The Police will have to be eternally vigilant and take prompt action against any unsocial or rowdy elements who are a menace to peace-loving society. To achieve their own selfish ends or to act as hirelings, these rowdies and unsocial elements create serious Law & Order problems. The recent trend which is noticeable is that these unsocial elements identify themselves with some political activity or other and when the Police are on their heels, they attempt to thwart the action of the Police in booking them by seeking refuge under the political parties. These upstarts in the society are to be watched more carefully as their acts would reflect adversely on the maintenance of Law & Order. Promptly preventive action or booking them under specific sections of Law should be launched to keep these unsocial elements out of action.

7. *Violations of the Special and Local Laws :*

Such as The Madras City Police Act, The Madras Gaming Act, The Madras Prohibition Act, The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and The Town Nuisance Act, constitute the next important Law & Order problem in a town. Every Police Officer should be thorough with the various sections of the Acts enumerated above and should know to enforce them effectively. Brothels and gambling dens are the breeding grounds of the criminals and bad characters. Prostitution is an evil which corrodes the morality and hygiene of the society, while gambling is an unholy temptation which results in lawlessness and quarrels. To add to this, the I. D. arrack sellers and boot-leggers are a menace to society. So, the violators of these Acts have to be carefully watched and suitably dealt with. Since the organisers of these unsocial activities earn easy money, they do not hesitate to tempt the Police Officers, particularly in the lower ranks, with illegal gratification with a view to deter them from taking action against their lawless activities. It is imperative, therefore, on the part of the supervisory officers to ensure that the subordinates do not fall a prey to this evil temptation offered by these unsocial elements.

8. *Traffic Congestion:*

Traffic conges tion in a town offers a serious Law & Order problem. With the increase in population and the advancement of civilisation, fast moving motor vehicles which are broader and longer in size are being put on theroads, and they throng the roads to find their way quickly. Apart from these fast moving, slow moving vehicles too use the roads. Most of the drivers do not observe the Rules of the Road. Actuated by selfish motive, most of the road-users throw off to the winds their Road Sense. Particularly, market and commercial centres in a town, afford the worst traffic congestion due to constant loading and unloading of lorries at the roadside. Further, the street vendors and stray cattle add to the congestion. By proper control, effective channelisation of traffic, constant propaganda and strict enforcement of the M. V. Act, the traffic congestion in a town has to be reduced, though not completely removed.

9. *Political and Communal disharmony:*

Political and communal clashes or flare-ups are serious Law & Order problems

which need to be tackled carefully. Prompt action should be taken to remove the causes of friction, to foster good relation and friendly feelings between the different sections of the public and to take all possible precautions to prevent disorder by enforcing the law effectively. If by chance any such disorder or rioting takes place, the Police have a great responsibility in controlling the mob, restoring order and establishing peace. The Police should take the following necessary precautionary measures to prevent and control any riotous mob ;–

(i) The Police should set up independent sources to get information and take effective measures to nip the trouble in the bud.

(ii) Superior executive officers should make frequent visits to the affected area and convey to the public a sense of vigilance and preparedness.

(iii) Police pickets should be increased, local Police strengthened, units of armed forces stationed at strategic and vital points, armed Police patrol with vehicles fitted with wireless sets instituted and a Police Control Room with necessary striking force, ambulance and fire brigade established.

(iv) Efficient and prompt system of communication should be arranged between Police headquarters and Police posts and the executive officers concerned.

(v) Necessary security proceedings should be launched against the mischief-mongers and unsocial elements. Action under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. and 109 Cr.P.C. or arrests under Sec. 151 Cr. P. C. may be taken.

(vi) Persons promoting enmity and ill-feeling should be proceeded against under Sec. 153-A I. P. C. or under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C.

(vii) Conciliation Committees and Vigilance Squads should be established.

(viii) Action should be taken under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. and the carrying of lethal weapons prohibited, if necessary.

(ix) Processions should be controlled by promulgating Sec. 30 of the Police Act or may be prohibited by an order of the magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

(x) The representatives of the local press should be requested to avoid giving undue prominence to such riots.

(xi) The Police should be ready with a riot scheme which should be enforced, when necessary.

In spite of the above precautionary measures, if actually a rioting occurs and a riotous mob is face to face with the Police, there should be no hesitation to disperse it by force, even by resorting to fire.

10. *Industrial disputes :—*

During industrial disputes and labour strikes, the Police should be vigilant and be prepared to deal with possible disturbances. But their intelligence and security measures should not interfere with anything concerned with the disputes that have occasioned the strikes. In case of stay-in-strikes, the management should be told that the Police will interfere only when called upon to clear the premises of stay-in-strikers and not otherwise. It should be ensured that the Police do not unnecessarily interfere or excite the crowd

of labourers, as that would prove to be most explosive, since they might be backed up by political parties.

11. *Crowd Control:*

Crowd control is another serious law & order problem in a town. Crowds are of different kind, such as, the crowd that gathers to greet a V. I. P., to attend public meeting, political agitation, labour or students demonstrations, fairs and festivals, General elections and riot. The general principles of crowd control are as follows:

(1) the agency of enforcement should be adequate for the task and should be properly equipped and educated, (2) Barricades are wonderful agencies of control as they not only save man-power but inculcate a sense of discipline in the minds of the public; (3) local organisations fairly trained and dependable like those of the N. C. C., A. C. C. and Boy Scouts may be used; (4) there should be adequate entrances and exits for the crowd to move in and out; (5) the traffic should be properly controlled and regulated; and (6) an elaborate communication system must be devised with a Control Room. During fairs and festivals if the religious worship or procession attended by music appears to be a cause of dispute, action under Sec. 30 of the Police Act may be taken to regulate music in public places.

12. Thus, the Law & Order problems in a town are varied and often explosive. If they are not tackled with great care and tact, serious consequences might arise. Proper thoughts should be bestowed and comprehensive measures planned in advance to tackle any Law & Order problem successfully. The Officer who is in charge of enforcing law and maintaining order should be impartial, patient and resourceful. He should be able to win the affection and admiration of public, if he wants to effectively tackle any Law & Order situation. He should be firm and bold, but not too bold lest his blood should run cold to successfully tackle a situation. In short, any Law & Order problem in a town can be satisfactorily tackled and successfully solved if the Police take timely and tactful action and the Police-Public relations remain cordial.

" Fancy plays like a squirrel in its circular prison, and is happy; but Imagination is a pilgrim on the earth—and her home is in heaven. "

—JOHN RUSKIN.

Flag Flutters High In The Eastern Border

By

D. J. S. CHANDRA,

(Assistant Commandant, M.S.P.II, Madras Battalion)

The colourful fluttering flag in the remote corner of the State in the Eastern Border, demarcated from the rest of the land by impervious, formidable mountainous ranges, indicated T/K Post manned by the Armed Guards of a Southern State. The post was well situated covering a vulnerable position, far interior, beyond the reach of modern facilities and communication, amidst the lofty mountains, linking six villages into one circle, known as Paomata. The Armed Guards of the Southern State were the watch-dogs of the circle, guarding peace, maintaining order and ensuring security to the tribal people of the circle. The people of this circle were not yet contaminated by modern civilization nor did they have any knowledge of the deleterious urban life, full of ostentation and vanity. Their life was very natural, unsophisticated and unique in its own way, untouched by modern materialism and one with Nature, though indigent and far from economically prosperous. Casual visitors and new-comers to this part of the world would be wonder-struck to see such perfect picture of natural, virgin landscape clothed in sylvan beauty of every changing hues, the sight of which is very much denied to the urban ones. But it is in nature of things to have imperfection well hidden in them, let off in an unwary and unguarded moment. The region so beautiful and serene in its appearance had its own mark of blemish which impeded and frustrated the active pursuit of peaceful existence in this area. The unscrupulous, belligerent, truculent, armed hostile gangs infested the area of this region whose sole aim was to create terror and subjected the peace-loving village folks to unlawful exploitation, plunder and pillage. The Armed Guards had taken upon themselves the onerous task of protecting the helpless, needy, innocuous villagers from the hostile terrorism. The promptitude and the humane treatment extended to the helpless villages by the Armed Guards had enabled them to enlist the hearty cooperation of the entire circle. People had reposed great confidence on the sentinels of the circle.

Though the Armed Guards of South were poles apart to the natives of the circle, in colour, culture, language and out-look, mutual friendship and cooperation brought them together with the noble feelings of relationship that they still belong to one great family of mankind. Time passed on

into days and months and rolled on to an year, unruffled by any unhappy incident to mar their union.

The gradual creeping rise of the morning Sun over the Eastern ridge of the mountain ranges deluged the low lying Paomata circle with warmth and brightness, proclaiming the dawn of 10th Sept. 1963. The calm and quiet valley woke up from its long, cold night slumber and pursued its routine activities of peaceful existence. People became brisk and busy with their daily chores. So also the sentinels and the watch-dogs of the circle at T/K Post, woke up afresh and pledged anew to the sense of loyalty and sacrifice and girded their loins to discharge their duties of keeping vigilant watch over the circle. The slow treading of the cattle herds over the distant slope, bellowing and lowing as they climbed towards their daily pasture, at leisure, the bleating of the sheep in restive mood, still unreleased from their village enclosure, and the sound of the crowing cock floating and rippling over the still morning air, assured that all was well with the day. Thus, one and all joined the rhythmic dance of Nature and hormonic cadence pervaded the entire circle of the low lying valley.

The sun was well over the mountains and the dawn had grownup into mid-day-noon. Thick foggy mist suddenly crept through the mountain gaps, filling the valley to its brim. Southern cold wind had brought in the gloomy dark clouds and veiled the bright sun. An unpleasant chillness gripped the circle. It was unfortunate that the rapid growth of a brightful pleasant day should have been marred and discordant note of gloom should put an abrupt end to the rhythmic dance of joyful Nature. Probably, it was the fore-shadow of the unhappy incident in store for the day.

A pathetic cry of dismay and of calamity rose from the village which could be descried from the post. The cry became more clear and distinct when the village headman and other elders of that village apprehensive, nervous and terror-stricken, made their appearance at the Post. They importuned and sought the help of the Post Commander of T/K Post, Sub. R., with the intelligence that an armed hostile gang of over 200 strong had descended over their village, intent to ransack and plunder the village, imposing heavy ransom as an alternative. The penury and economical destitution of the villagers did not permit them to meet the demand of the hostiles. Hence, it followed that they had to witness their hearth and homes ransacked and gutted to the ground. This woeful intelligence created a stir in the Post and the watch and ward of the circle reflected on every one's face, raising the question as to how to face the numberless armed hostiles, when sufficient strength to meet the gang was lacking at the Post. Gravity of the situation did not brook any delay and to wait for reinforcement from far-flung kindred posts would give time enough for the hostiles to play havoc at the village. Decision must be taken and that too, quickly. Thus, reflecting, Sub. R., the Post Commander, rose up to the occasion in a manner becoming of the rank he held and the post he occupied, in no time fell in the available men and formed a combatant band of 30 strong, though, too meagre and insufficient to meet the situation. However, he mustered

courage and briefed out operational instructions to the band. Voice of dissent did arise at first among the members of the band who questioned the wisdom of embarking on a perilous venture which involved great risk and guaranteed no safe return from the clash, if any, considering the preponderant strength of the opponent. However, a voice louder than all arose and drowned the rest. It was the voice of the Post Commander Sub. R., which said "Ships are safe in the harbour but they are not meant for that. They are meant to be out on the open sea and vast ocean however boisterous and stormy, if necessity arises. We are safe in the well defended post. But, we are here to protect the circle under our charge at all odds in the open terrain and craggy grounds as and when called upon." Wisdom prevailed and fear dispelled. Up rose the valiant sons of the Southern State, girded their loins, donned their uniforms, took up arms, prepared to take risk and sacrifice life, if need be. The clarion call of Duty was dearer to them that brushed aside the thoughts of dear and near ones left far behind in South. The party set out of the Post under the able command of the Post Commdr. Sub. R. with firm determination and confidence to rout out the hostiles just like the lion with stiffed up mane and slashing tail, leaving the den to take up the challenge of an intruder in the jungle who questioned its supremacy and sovereignty. The party moved with great impetus as that of a hound, just unleashed, at having had the sight of the escaping deer. The impetuosity of the party brought them to the threshold of the village in 45 minutes time which otherwise took 1½ hours in ordinary course of action to negotiate the terrain 3½ miles distant between the village in distress and Post. As the courageous band of 30 men stepped into the threshold of the village marked with heavy forest on both sides, the hostile gang impinged and stemmed the band from gaining access by bringing in their heavy machine and automatic arms into action, firing in heavy volley. The mighty small band lost their balance, stupefied, swept off their feet and brought to bay. They fell flat on the ground like uprooted trees in cyclone, taking cover to ward off the onsalught. They did not take it lying down. However, in couple of minutes they got out of stupor and launched retaliatory attack in ruthless manner. When stupendous rainy dark summer clouds with heavy unshed shower clash together, rumbling thunder and flash of lightning ensue and the earth shakes. The impingement of two forces, poised against each other in an endeavour to devour the other, shook the village and the surrounding hills and dales reverberated with the blasting of grenades and loud reports of machine gun shots in succession, creating a feeling of uneasy suspense and terror among the villagers who by then deserted their hearth and home and fled to shelter in the adjoining thick forest and dense jungle and watched the situation with popping eyes and bated breath. Doubts obsessed their mind as to whether law will be maintained, whether they may have the chance of regaining their homes or whether their sweet homes will be gutted, ransacked and riven. The frightening cry of the young ones hugging close to their parents and the desperate wailing of the suckling mothers pressing their new born babes to their affectionate warm breasts rose up from the sheltering forest and mingled with the

groaning cry of a wounded jawan of the band. These woeful and forlorn cry fell on the ears of the mighty courageous band and it reminded them of the confidence reposed by the villagers. It served as a fillip. With renewed vigour, they continued their onslaught over the hostiles and stooped to conquer with undaunted spirit. The fight, face to face, hand to hand, bloody and fierce, took quite an hour or so to decide the issue. The undaunted spirit of the mighty band of valiant South coupled with the indefatigable endeavour, enabled them to inflict utter defeat and put the hostile gang of over 200 strong to rout. It was no small achievement, credit of which shared by the entire mighty small band and much more by the valiant commander Sub. R.

The village liberated, peace regained and order established. The hearth and home restored to the expectant villagers who by then came out of their hidings and heaved a sigh of relief. They expressed their gratitude to the band with tearful smiles and warm hand shakes.

Victory was won. The victory of Right over Might and Virtue over Vice. Consequently, the prestige and the fame of the flag of the Armed Guards had gone high and permeated over and beyond the narrow Paomata circle and spread afar.

The mighty band, carrying their wounded comrade-in-arms, was led back to T/K Post by the valiant commander Sub. R. in triumphant march.

The evening Sun beamed a bright smile adding deeper hue to the fluttering flag at the Post and sank behind the Western Ridge of mountain Ranges with the satisfaction that all was well in the Eastern Front, under the colourful fluttering flag of their Unit, the little band coloured 10th Sept. 1963 as a red-letter day to the Armed Guards of Southern State.

"Perfect taste is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity and perfection; but why we receive pleasure from some forms and colours, and not from others, is no more to be asked or answered than why we like sugar and dislike wormwood."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

EVE AND CRIMINALITY

By

Sri T. DORAI RAJ, B.A.,
(Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, C I. D., Madras)

IN these days of equality and fraternity, when women have not only been claiming their rights but also have been superbly qualifying for such rights and privileges, one is rather tempted to reaffirm the ever-true saying "the hand that rocks the cradle, is the power that rules the world". Right from Kannagi to Valentina Toreshkova and Joan of Arc to Rani of Jhansi, many women in different parts of the globe have soared to towering heights to claim their place of honour in several fields of human endeavour. Does the Eve tred the path of criminality to compete with the Adam, has been a searching study for the criminologists, sociologists and psychologists. Some of them have been propounding various theories of causative factors of crime, whose effects are supposed to have universal application for both men and women. But curiously enough, they do not appear to be so and their inapplicability is attributed to the biological make-up and sociological status of women.

2. As in other walks of life, so in the field of criminality, women do not appear to be lagging far behind their male counterparts. In certain respects, they even surpass men; yet not much of an attention has been paid to their activities. Only a few have applied their minds. Of the few Criminologists, who have devoted their studies on the criminality among women, Ceasare Lombroso of Italy and Otto Pollack of America are outstanding.

3. Lombroso found that women criminals were not different from the "moral" woman and that there were very few born female criminals. He attributed these qualities to "(1) Conservatism due to the immobility of the ovule compared with zoosperm, (2) Sedantory role of women, (3) a factor of selection whereby males sought only the handsome women for mating, and (4) a less active cerebral cortex which irritated by a degenerative process leads to motor and hysterical symptoms and to sexual problems rather than to crime." He also found that a great majority of the women criminals are victims of suggestion and are led into crime either by a person or "by irresistible temptation" and if a woman is really bad, she is worse and even more cruel than a male criminal."

4. Contrary to the general impression that a female offender is a rarity, Otto Pollak found that in her roles as mother, wife, nurse, mistress, house-keeper etc. there are opportunities galore for her to commit crimes and yet conceal them successfully. Hence, he considers the crimes committed by them as "masked criminality" and suggests it as the main reason for the existing low rate of crimes attributed to women and brought on record. Another reason attributed by him is that female offenders are protected by men, even by victims, who are usually disinclined to report against them. Nevertheless, from what little has been brought on record, it is apparent that crimes committed by women embrace all types of crime, committed by men in addition to such crimes as criminal abortion, prostitution and infanticide which are their speciality.

5. The motive forces that compel them to commit crime are vengeance, jealousy, greed, perversity, love of dress and ornaments, lack of maternal affection and psychoneurotic conditions. They also react favourably to suggestions and temptations when given and as Lombroso says they are often "led to commit crime" even though they may not have a motive for committing that particular crime. Endowed with natural scheming brains and spontaneous sense of adaptability, women criminals are often found to be at the bottom of highly complicated plans which have resulted in tragedies in the history of very many lives of men and families. At their worst, they are arch instigators or abettors and many a male have been led into crime at their instance.

6. Though women are not usually accredited with keeping secrets, a quality which probably made Shakespeare say "Frailty, is thy name, Woman" yet women criminals are often found to deny a well established fact or charge conclusively proved against them even under such compelling circumstances that no male criminal would dare deny.

7. But their main weakness is that they cannot keep their assignments separate from their emotions and erotic instincts. Consequently, they are often found to be playing double-games. This was so with Margaretha Gertruida Zelle of Dutch parents, who assumed the name Mata Hari claiming to be the daughter of a temple dancer of Malabar coast, during the first World War and Mathilda Carre, popularly known as "the cat" the Mata Hari of the Second World War who have been placed among the greatest spies of all times.

8. Deceit is the main weapon in the armoury of female offenders for committing crimes. It is found that they often pretend to be something which they are really not and create the necessary confidence in their victims about them before they begin to commit offences. Gullible persons in many instances, and even highly sophisticated persons in some instances, have become easy prey to their ruses. Female astrologers, fortune tellers and religious mendicants even instil a sense of fear in the minds of their unwary victims and extort money and valuables under the pretext of warding off the impending danger either to them or to other important members of their family who are away on business.

9. Poison is the handiest of offensive weapons for the women criminals. They

have not hesitated in the past to poison their victims, masters, lovers and even their husbands in order either to achieve their own objects or the objects of their instigators. Unhesitatingly, they have administered Datura poison mixed with sweets to the unsuspecting women and children who happened to come into contact with them either at a festival, temple or shandy or during their journeys by rail with a view to rob their valuables, and in the process, many have lost their lives. Equally important a weapon is arsenic which has been cunningly used by them for killing their unsuspecting victims either due to vengeance, jealousy or to clear the coast for her lover or at the suggestion of her instigators. Sulphuric acid has often been used by them against their lovers, husbands or some one suspected of unfaithfulness.

10. Women criminals belonging to Thottia Naick and Kepmari communities have long been notorious for their activities in crowded assemblies, festivals, shandies and temples where they throng in numbers, well-dressed and pious-looking. Their modus operandi is to mix with the womenfolk in the crowd and snatch gold ornaments from the hands and necks of babies in arms when their mothers are devotedly praying to God or engaged otherwise. The removal of ornaments and concealing them in the natural cavities of their bodies is an art with them. Such persons, who by culture and tradition are criminals, are hard to crack and it is they who are obstinate in their denial even when caught red-handed with the stolen property.

11. Another fertile field for the women criminals lies in their role as domestic servants. They behave for a time so faithfully that their masters repose full confidence in them. But to their dismay, on one fine morning with the disappearance of their servants, they will learn that their servants have not only carried away all their valuables but even have doped them to sound sleep. Besides such fleecing domestic servants, there are some women criminals who continue to commit offences systematically by way of pilfering and quoting boosted prices for the house-hold articles purchased and yet remain as the most faithful servants by their resourceful wits until they are badly caught.

12. In big cities like Madras, women criminals adopt many ruses for enlisting the sympathies of the citizens and extorting money. Prominently displaying a woman looking pregnant - (may be real or even stuffed) - and asking for financial assistance to take her to Hospital are common sights at the bus stops in Madras City. Women apparently looking respectable but fallen on evil days knocking at the doors of the citizens and asking for financial assistance for celebrating the marriage of their non-existing unmarried daughters are also not uncommon. And, where an opportunity projects itself, they do not also hesitate to sell their soul.

13. But, it is in the fields of criminal abortion and infanticide that the hands of women criminals play a greater part but as there are natural facilities for "masking them," they remain closed, though few instances come out of the enclosure now and then and brought on record. One wonders whether the homicides committed by male criminals would not be compara-

tively few if and when compared with all the criminal abortions leading to infanticide, which are not reported or brought on record.

14. Prostitution is another of their oldest trade in which they hold sway even though it is one which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of man. It is in this trade that many of the offences committed by them go unreported. Very often the pockets of their unwary male visitors get emptied either at the hands of the prostitute herself or some one of her accomplices. Many a male customer has the unforgettable experience of getting blackmailed at the hands of a sturdy person who suddenly appears at the scene claiming to be the husband of the prostitute. Discretion under these circumstances is certainly the better part of valour and the victims, like the proverbial thief stung by a scorpion, skulk away unwept and unreporting.

15. Some women criminals are so depraved that they will not hesitate to prefer a false charge against some one whom they hate even though they might be the real authors of some cruel acts such as murdering their own children. A few who entice men into illegal intimacy of their own accord begin to blackmail them later on with a view to extort money. In a few instances, it has been found that some women criminals looking apparently cultured had sought the help of passing lonely motorists for a lift from unfrequented spots, and when sympathetically offered, they had misused their seclusion for blackmailing them on a charge of attempted rape or outraging their modesty solely with a view to extort money.

16. In whatever field they may operate, barring a few, a great majority of the female offenders have a tendency to repent themselves soon after the commission of an offence. If they are interrogated with a sympathetic attitude having regard to their sense of self-respect, honour and decency, they readily respond and voluntarily confess to their crimes. Experience in this field would indicate that it is the women who have given valuable information for unravelling very many mysteries of crimes.

"The most helpful and sacred work which can at present be done for humanity, is to teach people (chiefly by example, as all best teaching must be done) not how "to better themselves," but how to "satisfy themselves."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

WITNESSES MAY LIE BUT NOT THE SLEUTH

By

A. V. SRINIVASAN,
(Inspector of Police)

It was a dark night
The stars shone bright
The village was quiet

The hard working, simple, unsophisticated peasants know of no night life. The village of Maramangalam in Srivaikuntam Taluk, for the tale to be unfolded happened there, is a small agricultural village, with no factory-smoke to foul the air, no industrial sirens to disturb the quiet, no labour-strikes to disturb the peace, no politics to mar the harmony.

The honest income earned by the sweat of their brow did not suffice the needs of the two young agricultural labourers of the village.

The occasion was most opportune for them to launch on their career of crime. A locked house, in a deserted lane, on a dark night, with plenty of cash and jewels inside. No nosy parkers around-time well past mid-night. One could not ask for more. The circumstances were most propitious for the two men determined to get rich the quick and easy way.

The two men had earlier been briefed by the servant-boy of the next-door neighbour on the description and location of the rusty old box containing the Prize-booty. They then entered into a sort of gentleman's agreement over the division of the spoils. (Even the criminals have a code of conduct). The master mind who had planned the "operation - burglary" and the two persons who carried out the operation according to schedule were to share the loot equally at a suitable time in the future, when the entire village, except perhaps the victim, would have forgotten all the bustle and excitement of the event.

As the Zero-hour on the night of 16-7-63 approached, the two bold but misguided youths took a hasty final look around and finding the coast clear, started on the nocturnal misadventure.

They scaled the roof from the adjoining cattle-shed. The locked terrace-door was the first barrier to be overcome. Not able to open the lock, they unhinged the door and effected entry into the house. Crossing the first barrier they found the over coming of

the other obstacles to be mere child's play. From the blue-print, they knew the exact location of the "treasure-trove". They pushed open the door of the "strong room" and spotted the trunk. The rusty ramshackle box (oh! how deceptive the appearance) contained the life's savings of an honest, prudent and industrious peasant. They opened the rear door and walked out in a trice with what the honest family had earned in a life-time by blood, sweat and tears. They went to a nearby field and forced open the locked trunk. Rummaging the contents they extracted cash, gold jewels and silver articles. They discarded the rest including silk-sarees. What is the value of silk sarees for those in possession of ill-gotten but glittering gold and wads of currency notes!

They buried the treasure in the earth at a marked spot and went to the nearby Korangani temple to celebrate the event and offer their humble prayers to the presiding deity in gratitude to, what they considered, divine co-operation in their successful initiation into crime-life.

The old devout couple, owners of the stolen booty, returned to the burgled house from the same temple-festival the next day, spiritually rejuvenated but materially wrecked.

After a bout of groaning and mourning, a wailing and weeping, the wheel of law was set in motion. Express reports and telephone calls went out in all directions. The officers converged on the scene accompanied by scientific experts.

It is said that no crime is perfect. The culprit inadvertently leaves behind some clue such as a kerchief with dhobi mark, tool, letter, foot or finger print - in short his visiting card. But in this case, there was none.

The complainant was grateful to the officers for rushing to his succour in the hour of his need but grievance was writ large on his countenance. That was due to the non-arrival of the sleuth from the canine squad. The pathetic reliance of the victim on the infallibility of the dog was rather amusing and provoked the comment of the wiseacre, himself a villager.

"How foolish are the villagers who hero-worship the denizen of the Kennel! Can a dog achieve what a man cannot?" (The villagers can crack a joke at their own expense and enjoy it too) Suddenly jubilant shouts from the street, urchins went up in the air and looking round, one could see a quadruped ambling round the corner flanked by a S. I. and a handler. The drooping spirits of the victim rose.

The new arrival immediately set about its task in business-like fashion. Yuwarani, as her name goes, scented the scene and went up to a hut about two miles away, but Mani the owner of the hut was not there. She returned to the scene where a large crowd had gathered to witness her in action. Suddenly she entered into the thick of the crowd. The situation was tense with excitement.

She was the cynosure of all eyes. Every movement of her's was watched with bated breath. She did not fail her admirers either. All of a sudden, she spotted a stranger and held him firmly, though gently.

The crowd was stunned with amazement. On enquiry, he was found to be none other than Mani, the owner of the hut to which Yuwarani had led the handler earlier. The crowd burst into spontaneous applause for Yuwarani's great deed in tracking the daring criminal of the village, about 30 long hours after the occurrence. After a spell of total denial, equivocation and prevarication, Mani broke down and came out with the entire truth. At the instigation of the next-door servant, he and one Pachai of the same cheri had committed the offence. Pachai had fled from the village to safety - far beyond the range of Yuwarani's scent but not from the arm of the law. Mani pointed out the place where he had buried the treasure. It was dug out to the last pie. Pachai was also arrested four days later.

The grateful villagers garlanded Yuwarani and took her round the village in a procession in an open jeep to the accompaniment of music. Crackers were fired in her honour. A wag remarked that such an honour had never been bestowed even on V. I. Ps on their visit to the village.

The dog did yeoman work in tracking down the criminals engaged in the offence. The law courts were not slow in responding to its service. The offenders were sentenced to 6 months R. I. each.

Yes, a mere dog did, what the mighty man could not.

"Witnesses may lie - but not the sleuth".

"Thy righteousness is like the great mountains ;
Thy judgments are a great deep."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

THE GENERAL TRADERS CHEATING CASE

By

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BUSINESS and Banking are almost synonymous in the higher strata of Financial life today. The current system of providing facilities to Business-men by the Banks is of such a flexible nature, that it is often exploited by the criminally-minded for their personal benefit. There are three categories of such facilities in operation at present, the first being the discounting on Bills presented, the second as Key Loans on stocks deposited, and the third as Overdrafts on running accounts. Of these, the first is the most popular, and incidentally, the most abused.

Sri V. C. Srinivasan is a resident of the intellectual area of Mylapore, and a descendent of a highly placed family whose forbears made history in the Madras Bar. Discontinuing his studies in the Presidency College at Madras after an early reverse in the Intermediate examination, he set up as a small scale Electrical Goods Dealer in Triplicane in 1946, on a capital of Rs. 15,000/- given to him by his father. As days passed he found his business expanding, and so he accordingly shifted his firm in Triplicane to 3/21, China Bazaar Road, Madras-1, the main business centre at the time. He had studied the facilities accorded by the Banks to Businessmen, and he decided to make capital out of them. For this purpose he studiously cultivated the friendship of the leading Bankers in the City, and he spared no expense in accomodating them in whatever way they wanted. High placed officials of the Punjab National Bank, the State Bank of Mysore, the State Bank of Hyderabad and some other lesser banks fell easy victims to his wiles. Thereafter he formulated a plan whereby he could draw money, as and when he wanted, from the Banks for circulation in his business and this was to despatch scrap iron and spurious goods outside the City by rail, bill them as costly electrical goods, and supported by the Railway Receipts, discount such bills for large amounts. However it was obvious that this system of fraud could not be operated in the vicinity of the City, as time and distance were essential factors in the scheme. It was also apparent to him that he would have to take his Staff into his confidence and to install agents at distant places to receive such spurious consignments and rebook them back to him, lest the scheme be discovered. Sri V. Srinivasaraghavan, his personal Clerk, Sri J. Balan, his Manager, and Sri A. Charles were working for him almost at the inception

of his firm and to them he unfolded his plan and swore them to active co-operation and secrecy. For his outstation Agents, he drew upon his customers who were obliged to him for money and materials and from these he installed Sri. G. Ramiah, Proprietor Gnana Electricals at Neyveli, Sri A. Arunachallam Pillai at Trichy, and Sri A. Rajendran at Tanjore, having prevailed upon them to accede to his plan. His next step was to select a Bank to operate on, and thereafter instil confidence into the Bank officials to gain access to their vaults. For this purpose he selected the Punjab National Bank at Sowcarpet, as its Asst. General Manager was a relative of his and was obliged to him for some wiring contracts executed free of cost. The Asst. General Manager was willing to accommodate him and as a test allowed him to discount twelve minor bills. Even though the stipulated time for clearance of the Bills was a period of one month, Srinivasan had them promptly cleared through Charles and Srinivasaraghavan, who carried the necessary cash to the Agents at the other end. Thereafter, the Punjab National Bank opened its gates to him, and Srinivasan poured in his bogus bills covering every item in the catalogue of his trade. But this was small money, and Srinivasan was ambitious. He was anxious to venture into the field of Documentary Bills. Here Bills would be discounted for very heavy sums for transactions with only Government or Quasi Government concerns, and the time given for clearance of the Bills was from six months to a year and even more, for the banks were sure that the Government would ultimately pay. Srinivasan prevailed upon the Asst. General Manager to give him such Accommodation, and it was given, though much against the will of the young and sceptical Bank Agent G. S. Rao who had an instinctive distrust of Srinivasan. Having surmounted this difficulty, Srinivasan was faced with another problem. How was he to get the Government concerns to accept his spurious goods? And how was he to get those goods back again without detection? And then he had a brainwave! 1961 was a busy year for the State Electric Board, who had on their agenda, a scheme for the electrification of rural areas. What was easier for Srinivasan than to convert his agents into Secretaries of the Rural Electrification Scheme as quasi Government Officials, and as such he introduced them to the Bank. Bank Officials never bothered to verify the authenticity of the Rural Electrification Scheme but entertained a hazy idea that such a programme was being worked out by the State Electricity Board. Srinivasan discounted his Documentary Bills for huge amounts at the Bank with the active co-operation of his staff and the uneasy acquiescence of his outstation Agents who were becoming perturbed over the Heavy Bills coming in their names. The prospect was not too bright for them, for Srinivasan was becoming careless. Had he stuck to his original intention of rotating the money obtained from the Banks into his business, he eventually would have come off with a lighter outstanding, but with so much to hand, he turned to wine and women. He lavished his money on his concubine Srikalar, and he built her a mansion in Madras, Mysore, Bangalore and Pondicherry and she witnessed his drunken sprees. As a consequence the outstanding bills in the Banks mounted up— for he had invaded the other Banks also.

There was a total outstanding of over 3 lakhs of rupees and the Punjab National Bank had chalked up a sum of rupees one Lakh and odd. G. S. Rao, the Agent of the Punjab National Bank, was getting uneasy with no prospect of any money coming in from Srinivasan. Incidentally, he was getting highly suspicious of the bonafides of the General Traders, and so he directed one of his Agents at Tanjore to examine the contents of a consignment sent by Srinivasan and billed as costly electrical goods, lying uncleared at the Tanjore Goods Yard. The Agent reported back that the consignment contained spurious goods, and the cat was out of the bag. Srinivasan was confronted with the fact and he admitted the hoax and promised to make good the whole amount, but try as he would, he could not raise the money and so the Punjab National Bank placed the matter in the hands of the Madras City Crime Branch Police.

A case in Madras City Crime Branch Cr. No. 496/61 under section 420 I. P. C. read with 120 B. I. P. C. was registered and the investigating Officers waded through an amazing pile of documents at the Office of the General Traders, the various Banks in the City, the Post and Railway institutions at Madras, Neyveli, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Tiruchirapalli and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation to assemble the evidence against the Accused. Forty nine boxes containing spurious goods and scrap iron were also seized from the Railway Goods yards at these places and the several gunny casings on each of them containing various addresses and Railway markings, gave mute evidence of their circulation even from the year 1958.

V. Srinivasaraghavan and A. Charles turned Approvers for the State and they stuck to their statements to the very end. V. C. Srinivasan, his manager Balan and his three bogus Secretaries Ramiah, Arunachallam and Rajendran were brought to trial for cheating and Conspiracy to cheat the Banks. The myth of the Rural Electrification Scheme had been exploded by the State Electric Board. The trial in both the Lower and Sessions Court was keenly contested, and eminent lawyers highlighted the proceedings with their brilliant Cross Examination and Arguments. But justice was not to be denied, for V. C. Srinivasan and his accomplice Ramiah were convicted and sentenced to one year R. I. each, while the three others were given the benefit of doubt in S. C. No. 14/62.

The Firm of M/s. General Traders, 3/21, China Bazaar, Madras-1, was wound up and its nefarious business closed down. In its place, the Sunshine reflects the happy glitter of an ever silver shop with its domesticated utensils.

" Every great man is always being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 31—12—1963

Serial No.	Name of District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Total number of crimes	Offences relating to coins	Offences relating to currency and bank notes	Murder	Kidnapping	Dacoity and preparation and assembling of decoity	Robbery	House breaking	Theft (ordinary and cattle)	Criminal assault	Total number of juveniles concerned	Policemen of 10,000 of Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Madras City	49.4	14,00,000												26
2	Chingleput	335.31	18,53,619	3543	—	—	29	23	—	9	525	1104	489	165	10.3
3	South Arcot	4208	27,90,651	805	—	1	8	4	1	—	219	529	61	29	6
4	Thanjavur	3,742.01	28,82,670	552	—	—	—	—	—	2	204	346	—	32	7
5	Tiruchirapalli	5,571.13	26,95,071	946	—	1	17	11	—	1	160	346	6	—	8
6	Madurai Urban	1,769.761	12,68,828	754	—	—	9	3	—	3	42	193	3	58	12
7	Madurai North	3,099 24	16,22,989	1,672	—	—	15	2	—	3	93	176	—	10	6
8	Ramanathapuram	5,919	23,09,938	5033	—	—	11	22	—	—	81	201	80	6	
9	Tirunelveli	4,337	24,45,967	601	—	—	19	8	—	5	176	488	165	67	8
0	Kanyakumari	646	8.24,000	233	—	—	3	—	—	—	26	60	34	9	8
1	North Arcot	4,654	28,65,235	1,852	—	—	37	11	3	6	725	1018	—	107	
2	Salem	6,894.8	30,97,220	484	—	—	28	5	—	—	127	329	—	37	6
3	Coimbatore	6,024	31,54,296	592	—	—	21	3	1	4	154	409	—	57	6
4	Nilgiris	1,098.14	2,79,359	186	—	—	5	—	—	—	22	33	12	10	13.
5	Tiruchirapalli Rly. Dt.	2,451.5		189	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	153	6	1	—

போலீஸ் துறையில் துப்பறியும் நாய்

By

எஸ். நாகலிங்கம்,

(தளவாய், ஆயுதம் தாங்கும் போலீஸ் படை.)

இன்றையத் துப்பறியும் முறையில் விஞ்ஞானம் பலப் புதிய முறைகளை புகுத்தி இருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும் இன்னும் துப்பறியும் முறையில் நாயை அறிஞர்கள் விடாமல் பயன்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். நாயின் தன்மையையும், அதன் பழக்க வழக்கங்களையும் அறிய விஞ்ஞான அறிவை உபயோகப்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் துப்பறியும் நாயின் உபயோகத்தை இன்னும் மிகுந்த பலன் உள்ளதாக மாற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள், இன்றைய நிபுணர்கள். நெடுங்காலமாகவே நம்முடைய முன்னோர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் நாயை வீட்டின் காவலனாகவும், வேட்டையாடும்போது துணைவனாகவும் பயன்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் மேல் நாடுகளில் நாயானது மனித உயிர்களைக்காப்பாற்ற பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்தது. ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலைத் தொடரில் பனிப் புயலின்போது சிக்கிக் கொண்டு நினைவற்று பனியால் மூடப்பட்டு இருக்கும் மனித உயிரைக் காப்பாற்ற பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதுடன், இன்று ஜன நெருக்கமும், கார்களும், பஸ்களும் நிறைந்த லண்டன் மாநகரில் கண் பார்வை இழந்தவர்களை மிகுந்த கவனத்துடன் அழைத்துச் செல்ல பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதுமட்டும் இல்லாமல் ஆஸ்திரேலியாவில் 'ரெக்ஸி' என்ற ஒரு நாய், மனிதன் தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற மனோபாவம் கொண்டவனா இல்லையா என்பதைக் கண்டு கொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அறிவுத்திறன் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

ஐரோப்பாவில் மத்தியகாலம் தொட்டு நாய்களைத் துப்பறியும் தொழிலுக்கு பயன்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா, பிரான்சு, இத்தாலி, ஜப்பான், ஆஸ்திரேலியா மற்றும் பல தேசங்களில் துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் இராணுவத்திலும், போலீஸ் துறையிலும், வேலைசெய்து வருகின்றன. சுங்க இலாகாவில் அபின், கஞ்சா முதலான இலாகிரி வஸ்துக்களின் கள்ளக் கடத்தலைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ரோந்து பணிக்கு வைத்திருக்கும் நாய்கள் கள்ளத்தனமாய் பொருள்களை கடத்திச் செல்லுபவர்களை கண்டுபிடிக்க காட்டிலாகா சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், ரெயில்வே காபந்து படைக்கும் மிகவும் ஆதரவாக இருக்கின்றன. துப்பறியும் நாய்களின் திறமையைக்கண்டு அவைகளை வெற்றிகரமாய் பயன்படுத்தும்முறை இந்தியாவிலும் பரவலாயிற்று. போலீஸ் துறையில் 1940-41ல் வடமேற்கு எல்லைப்புற மாகாணத்திலும், 1951ல் சென்னையிலும், 1955ல் பீகார், மேற்கு வங்காளம், உத்திரபிரதேசம், ஹிமாசல பிரதேசம் முதலிய இடங்களிலும் துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் பகுதி உருவானது.

இன்றைய உலகில் இருக்கும் துப்பறியும் நாய்களில் மிகவும் அறிவில் சிறந்தது இத்தாலியப் போலீஸாரிடமிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாய் ஒரு முக்கியமான கொலைக்கேஸில், கொலையாளியைக் கண்டு பிடித்தபோது சாட்சியங்களுக்காக மறைந்து கிடந்த கொலையாளியின்

கோட்டுப் பொத்தான் ஒன்றைக் கொண்டு வந்தது. இது மிகவும் ஆச்சரியப்படும் செயலாகும். அந்த நாய் ஒரு சமயம் அதன் எஜமானர் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் சுடப்பட்டுக் கிடந்தபோது, 7 மைல் தூரம் ஓடி உதவி கொண்டு வந்தது, அதன் திறமைக்கு சான்றாகும். இந்த நாயின் உயிர் பல லட்சங்களுக்கு இன்ஸுரன்ஸ் செய்யப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இத்தகைய அரிய பல செயல்களைசெய்யும் இந்த நாய்கள் எவ்வாறு எந்த முறையில் தங்கள செயல்களை செய்கின்றன என்பதை அறிவது மிகவும் ஆச்சரியமானதாகும்.

நாய்கள், காணமல்போன பொருட்களை கண்டுபிடிப்பதைக் கண்ட மனிதன், ஏன் அதை மற்ற வேலைகளுக்கும் பயன்படுத்தக் கூடாது என்று எண்ணலானன். குற்றங்களைக் குறைக்க உதவிய நாய்கள் பின்னல் அவைகளைத் தேடவும் உதவின. நாய்களில் பல வகைகளில், அல்சேஷன், பிளட் ஹவுண்டு, புல்டெரியர், லாட்ரடார், டோபர் மேன், கிரேட்டேன் போன்ற இனங்களே இவ் வேலைகளுக்கு உதவுகின்றன. நுண்மை வாய்ந்த உணரும் சக்தி கொண்ட இந்த நாய்கள் மிகவும் துப்பறிவதற்கு உதவுகின்றன. நாய்களை சிறு பருவம் முதலே பயன்படுத்த முயலவேண்டும். "ஐந்தில் வளையாதது ஐம்பதில் வளையாது" என்ற முதுமொழி இந்த உயிரினத்துக்கும் பொருந்தும். மனிதர்கள் உடலிலிருந்து நுண்ணிய துவாரங்கள் மூலம் வெளியாகும கசிவுப் பொருள்களின் நெடி காற்றின் மூலம் பரவுகிறது. காற்றின் அணுக்கள் அவற்றைக் கொண்டு செல்கின்றன. இந்த வாடை மனித உடலில் படும் எல்லாவிதமான பொருட்களிலும் ஒட்டும். இந்த நெடிதான் நாய்களை அதன் பணியில் ஈடுபடவைக்கிறது. காற்றின் தன்மையும், சுற்றுபபுற சூழ்நிலைகளும் மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. காற்றின் அழுத்தம் அதிகமாகவோ, அல்லது காலநிலை உஷ்ணமாகவோ அன்றி மிகுந்த குளிராகவோ இருந்தாலோ இந்த நெடி மாறிவிடும். எனவே, இது மிகவும் உபயோகரமானதாக இருக்காது. குளிர்ந்த நாடான காஷ்மீரிலோ அல்லது பாலைவன பிரதேசத்திலோ இந்த முறை மிகவும் பயன் அளிக்காது. இந்த வகையில் சுற்றுப்புற சூழ்நிலைகளும் மிகுந்த உதவி புரிகின்றன. கட்டடங்கள் நிறைந்த இடங்களும், மக்கள் நடமாட்டம் மிகுந்த இடங்களும் இந்த நெடியை மாற்றிவிடும். தரை மிருதுவாகவும் ஈரப்பசையும் உள்ளதாக இருந்தால் நெடியானது நீண்ட நாள் இருக்கும். இவைகள் மாறுபட்டால் நெடி நீண்ட நேரம் இருக்காது. அத்துடன் நெடியின் தன்மை, மனிதனுக்கு மனிதன் மாறுபடும். உதாரணமாக முதன் முறையாகக் குற்றம் புரியும் ஒருவனுக்கு மிகுந்த பயம் காரணமாக உடல் உறுப்புகள் வேலையில் செயல் மிகுந்து நெடி அதிகமாகும். இவையெல்லாம் நாய்களுக்கு மோப்பம் பிடிக்கும்போது மிகவும் பயன்படும்.

துப்பறியும் நாயை உருவாக்குவதில் மிகவும் ஆழ்ந்த கவனத்துடன் நாம் இருக்கவேண்டும். முக்கியமாக நாயின் பாதுகாவலனுக இருப்பவர் (Handler) மிகவும் முக்கியமானவர். அவர் அந்த நாயைப் பொருத்தவரை எஜமானர், விளையாட்டுத் தோழர், பாதுகாவலர் எல்லாம். இந்தப் பணியில் இருப்பவர் நிதானமும், குறிப்பறியும் தன்மையும் உடையவராக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றல் நாயானது இவரைத் தவிர வேறு ஒருவருக்கும் திருப்தியாக கட்டுப்படாது. அத்துடன் அந்த வழியிலேயே அது வளர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். நுண்ணறிவும் கொண்ட இந்த உயிரினத்தை நாம் அதன் செயலால்தான் உணரமுடியும். இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் நம்முடைய துப்பறியும் படையில் உள்ள சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் திரு. செல்லையா, உதவிப் போலீஸ் கமிஷனர் திரு. S. ராமலிங்கம் தலைமையில் நன்கு ஆராய்ந்து அவைகளையெல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் பயன் படுத்தி வருகிறார்.

சாதாரணமாக இந்தத் துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் ஒரு பொருளின் வாடையைக்கொண்டு அந்த பொருளை விட்டுச் சென்றவரையோ அல்லது எடுத்துச் சென்றவரையோ தடம் பற்ற முடியும். இந்த ஓர் அரிய நன்மைக்கு பொது மக்களும் சில உதவிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்துக்கு வருவதற்கு முன் யாரும் ஜாகாவில் உள்ள எந்த பொருளையும் தொடக்கூடாது. அவ்வாறு செய்தால், அதன்மேல் இவர்களுடைய நெடியே பட்டு குற்றவாளியின் நெடி மறைந்துவிடும். சில சமயங்களில் குற்றவாளி அல்லாத சிலரை நாய் காட்டிக்கொடுக்க பார்க்கிறோம். அதாவது ஜாகாவில் கிடக்கும் பொருளை கடைசியில் கையாண்டவர்களை நாய் காட்டிக்கொடுக்கும். அவர்களை நாம் குற்றவாளிகள் என்று கருதக்கூடாது. எனவே இதை பொதுமக்களும், ஜாகாவுக்கு செல்லும் கிராம அதிகாரி, போலீஸ் விசாரணை அதிகாரி இவர்கள் அங்குள்ள பொருள்களை தொடாமலிருக்கவேண்டும். குற்றவாளிகளை துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் காட்டிக்கொடுத்தாலும் அவர்கள் குற்றவாளிகள் என்பதை நிருபணம் செய்ய இதர சாக்ஷியம் தேவை. விசாரணை செய்யும் அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் விசாரணைக்கு ஒருவிதத்துக்கு இதை உபயோகித்துக் கொள்ளலாமே தவிர பூரணமாக இதையே கொண்டு கேசை ருசுப்படுத்த முடியாது. சட்டமும் இடம் கொடுக்காது.

முன்னால் நாம் எவ்வாறு குற்றவாளியின் நெடியானது துப்பறியும் நாய்களுக்கு உபயோகமாகிறது என்பதைக் கண்டோம். முக்கியமாக நம்முடைய நகரங்களிலும், கிராமங்களிலும் மக்கள் துப்பறியும் நாய்களுக்கு தங்களை அறியாது இடைஞ்சல் செய்கிறார்கள். துப்பறியும் நாய் வருகிறது என்ற செய்தி அந்த ஊரில் பெருக்கெடுத்து மக்களை உடனே குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்தைச் சுற்றிலும் திரளச்செய்கிறது. அப்படிக் கூடுவதினால் பலதரப்பட்ட நெடிகள் சேர இயலுகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட இடத்தில் இந்தத் துப்பறியும் நாய் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்துடன் குற்றவாளியின் நெடியைப் பின்பற்றவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் குற்றவாளியின் நெடியானது குற்றம் நடந்து நேரம் பல கடந்த பின் இருக்கும். இது மணம் குறைந்ததாகவும் இருக்கும். இதை துப்பறியும் நாய் பின்பற்றிச் செல்ல வேண்டும். பல நெடிகள் ஒன்றுபோல் இருந்தால், நாயானது மோப்பம் பிடிப்பதில் பிசகக்கூடும். ஒன்றிலிருந்து மற்றொன்றினுக்கு மாறிவிடக்கூடும். அத்துடன் குற்றவாளியும் தப்பிவிடுவான். ஆகையால் செய்கை ஜாகாவில் பலபேர் கூட்டம் போடாமலும், காலதாமதமில்லாமலும் துப்பறியும் நாயை வரவழைக்கவேண்டும். ஸ்காட்லாந்துப் படையைச் சேர்ந்த நாய் ஒன்று ஒரு சமயம் 40 மைல் தூரம் சென்று குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டு பிடித்து இருக்கிறது. நம் மாநிலத்திலும் துப்பறியும் நாய் யுவராஜும் பலவித அரிய செயல்கள் புரிந்திருக்கிறது.

கேஸ் விசாரணைசெய்யும் போலீஸ் அதிகாரி துப்பறியும் நாயை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டிய சில முக்கிய விஷயங்கள் கீழ் வருமாறு :—

1. குற்றம் நடந்த நேரத்திலிருந்து குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் நாயை வரவழைத்துவிடவேண்டும். காலதாமதமேற்பட்டால் நாயை வரவழைப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமேற்படாது. அப்படி காலதாமத மேற்பட்டால் நாயை வரவழைக்கக்கூடாது.

2. நாய்க்கு நெடிபற்றி மோப்பம் பிடிக்க ஏதாவது குற்றவாளியின் தடம், குற்றவாளி கையாண்ட வஸ்து, குற்றம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இடத்தில் கிடைத்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

3. குற்றம் நிகழ்ந்த இடமானது நன்கு பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருத்தல் வேண்டும். அங்குள்ள தடம், பொருள்கள் முதலியன கலைக்கப்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

4. தடம், குற்றவாளி உபயோகித்த பொருள்கள், கருவி இவைகள் காணப் பட்டால் இவைகளை பத்திரப்படுத்தி வைக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளை ஒரு கூடையாலோ அல்லது வேறு வகையாலோ காற்றுப் போகாத சாமான்களைப் போட்டு நன்ருக மூடி வைக்கவேண்டும்.

5. நாய்க்கு சிரமம் கொடுக்காமல் குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்திற்கு வண்டியில் அல்லது வேறு விதமான வாகனம் மூலம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும்.

6. நீண்ட பிரயாணமாயிருந்தால் அதற்கு இளைப்பாற வசதி கொடுத்து பிறகு வேலையை துவக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரி பிரயாணங்களில் பீடி, சிகரெட், சுருட்டு போன்ற புகையிலைப் புகை வாடை அதற்கு அடிக்காமல் செய்வது நல்லது.

7. நாய் துப்பறியும் வேலையை துவக்கு மிடத்தில் அநாவசியமான கூட்டம் இருக்கக் கூடாது.

8. தெரு நாய்களையும், ஆடு, மாடு முதலிய வைகளையும் அந்த இடத்திலிருந்து விலக்கி விடவேண்டும்.

9. கேஸ் விசாரணை செய்யும் போலீஸ் அதிகாரி கூடுமானவரை நாயுடன் கூடவே செல்லவேண்டும்.

10. நாயின் பாதுகாவலனுக்கு (Handler) தேவையான வசதிகளை செய்யவேண்டும். ஹேண்டுலர் நாயுடன் வேலை செய்யும்போது அவருடைய உத்தியோகபூர்வமான அந்தஸ்து என்னவாயிருந்தாலும் குறுக்கிடக்கூடாது. ஏனென்ருல் ஹேண்டுலருக்குத்தான் தன் நாய் எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது என்பது தெரியும்.

11. பாத அடையாளங்களின் (தடத்தின்) மேல் மண் மூடிஞலும் அல்லது வேறு அடையாளங்களில் பவுடர் முதலிய வஸ்துக்கள் பரவிஞலும் நாய் மோப்பம் கொள்வது கடினம். அதற்கு இடைஞ்சல் இல்லாதபடி செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டியது.

12. பலத்த மழையிலும், இடி, மின்னல், பலத்த காற்று இந்த நிலைமைகளில் நாய் வேலை செய்ய இயலாது.

நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் தற்போது பொது மக்கள் துப்பறியும் நாய்களுக்கு மிகவும் மதிப் பளித்து வருகிருர்கள். இது போலீஸ் படைக்கு பெரியதொரு வெற்றியாகும். துப் பறியும் நாய் வருகிறது என்ருல் சில சமயம் குற்றவாளியே சரண் அடைந்து விடுகிருன். அல்லது திருட்டுப்போன சொத்துக்கள் வெளியே விட்டுச் செல்லப்படுகிறது. பலவித கேஸ்களில் தடையமும், குற்றவாளியும் கண்டு பிடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த வகையில் துப்பறியும் பிரிவின் நாய்களின் உபயோகம் மிகவும் விரிவடைந்து வருகிறது. நம்முடைய சென்னை மாநிலம்தான் இந்தியாவிலேயே முதன் முறையாக நாய்களை நல்ல வழியில் உபயோகப்படுத்தி வெற்றிகண்டது ஆகும். தற்பொழுதும் வெளி இடங்களிலிருந்து அதி காரிகள் இங்கு பயிற்சி பெற வருகிருர்கள். அவர்களுடைய நாய்களையும் பழக்கிக்கொள்ளு கிருர்கள். முதன் முதலில் துப்பறியும் நாய் படையை நல்ல முறையில் நிறுவ முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டது திரு. R. N. மாணிக்கம் (D.I.G.) அவர்களாகும். காலஞ் சென்ற ரிடையர்டு போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் திரு. T. G. சஞ்சீவி அவர்கள், பதவி வகித்த காலத்தில் நேரில் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட ஊக்க மும் பிரயாசையும் காரணமாகும். அன்னவ ரைப் பின்பற்றி இன்றைய போலீஸ் இன்ஸ் பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் திரு. S. பாலகிருஷ்ண ஷெட்டி அவர்களும், டிபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல்களான திரு. R. M. மஹாதேவன் அவர்களும், திரு. F. V. அருள் அவர்களும் துப்பறியும் நாயின் பகுதியை போலீஸ் துறை யில் நன்கு செயலாற்றி திறம்பட விருத்தி

வடையச் செய்திருக்கிருர்கள். இதன்மூலம் பொதுமக்களின் அன்பு போலீஸாரின்மேல் நன்கு பெருகிவருகிறது.

இன்று நம்முடைய மாநிலம் இந்தியாவிலேயே மிகவும் பெருமைபடக்கூடிய இடம் வகிக்கிறது. நம்முடைய போலீஸ் படையும் அதன் துப்பறியும் பிரிவும் இந்தியாவிலேயே ஒழுக்கத்திலும் வேலைத்திறனிலும் முன் நிற்கிறது. இவற்றினுக்கெல்லாம் நம்முடைய இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் திரு. S. பாலகிருஷ்ண ஷெட்டி அவர்கள்தான் முக்கிய காரணமென்ருல் மிகையாகாது. இத்துடன் இந்த துப்பறியும் நாயின் படையானது ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்துக்கும் அமைக்கப்பட்டால் இன்னும் இது மிகவும் சிறந்து விளங்கும். பொது மக்களுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய கேஸ்களில் நல்லதொரு பலனைக் கொடுக்கும். அதனுல் பொதுமக்களுக்கும் நமக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பு பன்மடங்கு விருத்தியடையும். துப்பறியும் நாய் படையை எல்லா மாவட்டத்தில் அமைக்கப்படும் நாளை எதிர்பார்ப்போம்.

ஒற்றுடல்

வினைசெய்வார் தம்சுற்றம் வேண்டாதார் என்ருங்கு
அனைவரையும் ஆராய்வது ஒற்று.

மறைந்தவை கேட்கவற் ருகி அறிந்தவை
ஐயப்பாடு இல்லதே ஒற்று.

—திருக்குறள்.

By

P. குப்புராஜ்,

(முகாம் எழுத்தர், போலீஸ் துணை கண்காணிப்பாளர் அலுவலகம், மேட்டூர் அணை.)

ள்ளிரவு நேரம். ஒரே மயான அமைதி. அந்த நள்ளிரவில் ஒரு உருவம் பதுங்கிப் பதுங்கி சென்று கொண்டிருந்தது. அவ் உருவம் தன் உடலை போர்வை ஒன்றினல் போர்த்திக் கொண்டிருந்தது. அந்த உருவம் வடக்கு வீதியைத் தள்ளியிருந்த ஒரு சிறிய சந்து பக்கமாக வந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அப்போது எங்கோ இருந்து போலீஸ் விசில் சப்தம் கேட்ட உடனே அவ்வுருவம் அந்த சிறிய சந்தில் திடுமென புகுந்து ஒரு வீட்டின் திண்ணையில் தன்னை நன்ருகப் போர்த்திக்கொண்டு படுத்துக்கொண்டது.

சிறிது நேரம் சென்றது. மெதுவாக எழுந்து உட்கார்ந்து சுற்றுமுற்றும் பார்த்துக்கொண்ட அந்த உருவம், தன் மடியிலிருந்த ஒரு கத்தியை உருவி பார்த்துக்கொண்டது. அந்தக் கத்தி வெண்ணிலவின் ஒளியில் பட்டு பளிச்சிட்டது. அந்த உருவம் தன் இடுப்பில் அந்தக் கத்தியை செருகிக்கொண்டு, மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை சந்தின் இருபக்கமும் யாரேனும் வருகிருர்களோவென பார்ததுக் கொண்டது. யாரும் வரவில்லை என்று தெரிந்த பின்னர் மீண்டும் எழுந்து சந்தின் தெற்கு புறமாகச் சென்றது அவ் உருவம்.

ஆரம்பத்தில் காலரவம் கூட கேட்காதவாறு நடந்தவாறு இருந்தது. பின்னர் அந்த உருவத்தின் நடையில வேகம் அதிகரித்தது. கடைசியாக அந்த உருவம் சித்தேரி என்ற ஒரு சிறிய ஏரியின் பக்கமாக உள்ள குடிசைகளில் தனிதது நின்ற ஒரு குடிசை பக்கமாகச் சென்று நின்றது. சுற்றுமுற்றும் தன் பார்வையை செலுத்திய பின்னர் திடுமென அந்தக்குடிசையின் முன்புறத் தட்டியை தன் பலங்கொண்ட மட்டும் வேகமாக இழுத்தது. அந்த உருவத்தின் முரட்டுக் கரம் வென்றது. தட்டியும் திறந்து கொண்டது குடிசைக்கு உள்ளே.

நிர்மலமான வெண்ணிலவு வெளியே வானிலே காய்ந்து கொண்டிருந்ததைக் கண்ட அந்த உருவம், அந்தக் குடிசைக்குள்ளும் ஒரு வெண்ணிலவு தன்னை மறந்து ஒரு மரக்கட்டிலின் மீது படுத்து உறங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்ததை பார்த்த பின்னர், அவன் முகம் ஏதோ ஒரு பெண், அழகின் கவர்ச்சியால் மயங்கி நின்ருன். அவன் அந்த முகத்தின் மறுமலர்ச்சி அங்கு எரிந்து கொண்டிருந்த சிறிய கண்ணடி மண் எண்ணை விளக்கின் ஒளியில் தெரிந்தது.

காற்று வசதியின்றி அடைபட்டுக் கிடந்த அக்குடிசைக்குள் உறங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்த அப் பெண்ணின் முகத்தில் அரும்பி நின்ற வேர்வைத் துளிகள் அன்று மலர்ந்த ரோஜாமலர் மீது பனித்து நிற்கும் பனித்துளிகள் போல இருந்தது. தன் மீதிருந்த போர்வையை மெதுவாக விலக்கியது அவ் உருவம். பின்னர் தன் சட்டைப் பையிலிருந்த ஒரு கைக்குட்டையால் அப்பெண் முகத்

தில் உள்ள வேர்வைத்துளிகளைத் துடைக்க முற்பட்டது. தன் உடல் மீது அயலார் ஒருவரின் கைபட்ட உணர்வு பெற்ற அந்தப்பெண் கண் விழித்தாள். தன் எதிரே கண்ட உருவத்தைப் பார்த்து வீரிட்டாள் அந்தப் பெண். அதற்குள் அந்த உருவம் அவளது வாயைப் பொத்தியது.

''ஆ! ஐயோ! நீயா! படுபாவி மறுபடியுமா வந்துட்டே! ஐயோ பாட்டி! பாட்டி...!'' பயந்தபடி அபயக்குரல் எழுப்பினாள் அந்தப் பெண்.

அந்தப் பெண்ணின் சப்தம் பலமாக எழவே ஏதோ எங்கிருந்தோ வந்த வெளி உணர்ச்சி அவன் முகத்தில் பிரதிபலித்தது. தன் மடியில் மறைத்திருந்த கத்தியை எடுத்து வேகமாக அப்பெண்ணின் நெஞ்சிலும், வயிற்றிலுமாக மாறி மாறி மூன்று முறை குத்தி விட்டுத் தன் கையிலிருந்த கைக்குட்டையால் துடைத்து விட்ட கத்தியை மடியில் செருகிக் கொண்டான். அதே சமயம் ''என்னம்மா லட்சுமி சத்தம்'' என்றவாறு ஒரு கிழவி குடிசைக்குள் வந்து விட்டாள். பயந்து போன அந்த உருவம் தன் போர்வையை அவசர அவசரமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, கிழவியை இடித்துக் கீழே தள்ளிவிட்டு ஓடி மறைந்து விட்டது. ஆனாலும் அந்த உருவம் தன் கைக்குட்டையை அவசரத்தில் அந்தக் குடிசையிலேயே விட்டு விட்டு ஓடிவிட்டது.

(2)

டெலிபோன் மணி கணகணத்தது! போலீஸ் ஆய்வாளர் ராஜகீர்த்தி பேசினார். ''ஹலோ! இங்கே ஆய்வாளர் ராஜகீர்த்தி பேசுகிறேன்!''

''உதவி ஆய்வாளர் கிருஷ்ணசாமி பேசுகிறேன் ஸார்! ஒரு கொலை வழக்கு இன்று காலை பதிவாகியுள்ளது! குற்றம் நடந்த இடம் சித்தேரி பக்கம் உள்ள குடிசை. ஒரு வண்ணாத்திப் பெண்ணை நேற்று யாரோ இரவு நேரத்தில் கொலை செய்து விட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள்.''

''இதோ உடனே வருகிறேன். நீங்களும் தயாராக இருக்கவும்''

''எஸ், ஸார்!''

அடுத்த அரைமணி நேரத்திற்குள் போலீஸ் ஜீப் சித்தேரி ஏரியின் பக்கமுள்ள கொலை நடந்த குடிசையின் முன் வந்து நின்றது. விசாரணையில் கீழ்க்கண்ட விபரங்களே தெரிய வந்தது.

கொலை செய்யப்பட்ட வண்ணாத்திப் பெண்ணின் பெயர் லட்சுமி. வயது சுமார் பதினெட்டு. இன்னமும் திருமணமாகவில்லை. நெருங்கின சொந்தம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்பவர்கள் எவருமில்லை. தன் ஒரே ஆதரவான தகப்பனும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்புதான் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு இறந்து போனான். அதன் பிறகு பேச்சுத் துணைக்கு அந்த லட்சுமியின குடிசைக்குப் பக்கத்தில் வசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பாவாயி பாட்டி தான் அடிக்கொருதரம் வந்து போவாள். அந்தக் கிழவியை இந்தக் கொலை வழக்கில் முதல் சாட்சியாக விசாரிக்கப்பட்டபோது கிடைத்த விபரங்கள் போலீஸ் ஆய்வாளர் கேட்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு எல்லாம் கிழவி கொடுத்த பதில்களின் வாக்கு மூலமாவது.

''அப்போது சுமார் நடுசாமம் இருக்கும். எங்கேயோ நாய் ஒன்று குரைக்கும் சப்தம் கேட்டு கண் விழித்தேன். சாதாரணமாக அந்த நேரத்தில் இரண்டாவது சினிமா பார்த்து விட்டு சிலர் அந்த வழியாக வருவது உண்டு. நாய்களின் குரைக்கும் சப்தமும் கேட்கும். அது போலத்தான் அன்றும் நாய் குரைப்பதாக நினைத்திருந்தேன். சிறிது நேரத்திற்கெல்லாம் நாய் குறைக்கும் சப்தம் நின்று விட்டது. ஆனாலும் எனக்கு அதற்கு பிறகு தூக்கம் பிடிக்கவில்லை. எனது குடிசையில் கட்டிலின் மீது தூக்கமில்லாது படுத்துக்கொண்டு இருந்தேன். நாய் குரைத்து நின்று சுமார் காலமணி நேரத்திற்கெல்லாம் லட்சுமியின் குடிசையிலிருந்து ''ஐயோ! பாட்டி!!'' என்ற சப்தம் கேட்டு எழுந்து சென்றேன். அவள் குடிசை வாசலுக்கு செல்லும் வரையில், ஏதோ தேள்தான் வந்திருக்கும் என்று நினைத்து சென்றேன். ஆனால் அங்கு நான் கண்டதென்னவோ என் உடலை சிலிர்க்கச்

செய்து விட்டது! ஒரு கணத்த உயரமான ஒருவன் கத்தியை ஒரு துணியினுல் துடைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான். என்னவோ ஏதோவென்று பயத்தினுல் உள்ளே செல்லவோ, வெளியே ஓடி வரவோ, சப்தம் போடவோ என்னுல் இயலவில்லே. நான் குடிசைக்குள் வரமுயன்ற சப்தம் கேட்டு திரும்பிப்பார்த்த உருவத்தை அந்த குடிசைக்குள் எரிந்துக் கொண்டிருந்த விளக்கின் வெளிச்சத்தில் பார்த்தேன். ஆனுலும் சரியாக முகத்தைப் பார்த்துத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாதபடி அந்த உருவம் ஒரு துப்பட்டியால் முகத்தை மூடிக் கொண்டவாறே ஓடி வந்து என்னை இடித்துத் தள்ளி விட்டது. நான் எழுந்து பார்ப்பதற்குள் அவ் உருவம் தப்பி ஓடி விட்டது. எந்தப் பக்கமாக ஓடியதென்று கூட என்னுல் விழுந்த அதிர்ச்சியில் பார்க்க முடியவில்லே.

எனக்கு தெரிந்து லட்சுமிக்கு யாரும் நெருங்கின சொந்தக்காரர்கள் ஒருவருமில்லே. ஆனுலும் மார்ட்டின் என்ற ஒரு கிருஸ்தவப் பையன் இவள் வீட்டிற்கு வந்து போக இருந்தான். ஆரம்ப காலத்தில், அதாவது இவளது தந்தை இறந்து போன ஒரு மாதத்திற்கெல்லாம் சலவைத் துணிகளேக் கொண்டு செல்ல வருவது போல வந்தவன் ஏதோ ஆசைவார்த்தைகள் பேச ஆரம்பித்தான். அப்போதெல்லாம் கண்டிப்பாகத்தான் இருந்தாள். ஆனுலும், நாளாக ஆக அவன் அடிக்கடி லட்சுமியின் குடிசைக்கு வர ஆரம்பித்தான் லட்சுமியின் நடத்தையிலும் அவனை விரும்புவதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவந்தது. நான் அவளேத் தனிமையில் அழைத்து 'ஆசை காட்டி மோசம் செய்யும் ஆண்கள் நிறைந்த உலகமிது! மார்ட்டினுடைய சிநேகத்தை விட்டுவிடு'' என்று சொல்லிப்பார்த்தேன். ஆனுல் அதற்கு அவள் மறுமொழி சொல்லிவிட்டாள். அவன் அவளேக் கலப்புத்திருமணம் செய்துகொள்வதாக அவளிடம் வாக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிவித்தாள். அந்தப் பையன் ஏதோ விவசாய ஆபீஸில் மேஸ்திரி வேலேயாம்'' என்றதோடு பாவாயி பாட்டியின் வாக்குமூலம் நின்றது. மேற்கொண்டு கொலேயைப்பற்றிய துப்பு ஏதும் அவளிடமிருந்து கிடைக்கவில்லே.

பாவாயி பாட்டியின் வாக்குமூலத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது, லட்சுமியிடம் சிநேகம் பிடித்திருக்கும் மார்ட்டின் லட்சுமியின்மீது ஆத்திரம் கொள்ளவோ—அவளே கொலே செய்யவோ ஏதொரு வாய்ப்புமில்லே என்று தெரியவருகிறது.

போலீஸ் ஆய்வாளருக்கு இன்னெரு யோசனேயும் தோன்றியது. அந்தக் கேள்விக்கு பாவாயி பாட்டியின் பதில்.

''மார்ட்டினேத் தவிர வேறு யாரும் லட்சுமியைப் பார்க்க வந்ததை தான் பார்க்கவில்லே''

அதற்குள் மார்ட்டின் வரவழைக்கப்பட்டதும், கீழ்க்கண்ட வாக்கு மூலம் அவனிடமிருந்து கிடைத்தது.

''நான் மாவட்ட விவசாய அலுவலகத்தில் மேஸ்திரியாக உள்ளேன். எனக்கு முக்கியமாக இந்த சித்தேரி ஏரிக்கரை முதல் நான்கு மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள மாங்குடி கிராமம் வரைக்கும் உள்ள வயல்களுக்கு வேண்டிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய விவசாய எரு, விதைகள் வினியோகம் ஆகியவைகளேக் கவனித்து வருகிறேன். லட்சுமியின் தந்தை உயிரோடிருக்கும்போதிலிருந்தே என் துணிமணிகளே வெளுக்க லட்சுமியின் வீட்டில்தான் போடுவது. ஆனுலும் லட்சுமியின் தந்தை இறந்த பிறகே எனக்கும் அவளுக்கும் நெருங்கிய நட்பு வளர்ந்தது. அவளும் நானும் கலப்பு திருமணம் செய்துகொள்ள தீர்மானித்திருந்தோம்'' இதைச் சொல்லும்போது அவன் கண்களிலிருந்து அவனேயுமறியாமல் கண்ணீர் பொல பொலவென்று வந்தது!

மார்ட்டின் வாக்குமூலம் அவன் இந்தக் கொலேக்கு எள்ளளவு சம்பந்தமுமில்லே என்று தெரிவித்துவிட்டது.

அப்படியென்ருல் கொலே செய்தது யார்?

கொலே நடந்த இடத்தில் சடலத்திற்கு பக்கத்தில் ஒரு ரத்தக்கறை படிந்த கைக்குட்டை

ஒன்று கைப்பற்றப்பட்டது. அந்தக் கைக் குட்டையின் கலர் வெள்ளை, "மா" என்ற அடையாளம் அதில் இருந்தது.

"மா" என்ற அடையாளம் "மார்ட்டின்" என்ற பெயரின் சுருக்கமாக இருக்கலாமென ஆய்வாளருக்கு சந்தேகம் எழுந்தது. ஆகவே மார்ட்டினுடைய துணி மணிகளை திடுமென அவன் வீட்டில் சோதனை செய்து பார்த்ததில் அவனது துணிகளுக்கு வெறும் ∴ முக்கோண புள்ளிகள் கொண்ட அடையாளமே காணப் பட்டது. மார்ட்டின் இந்தக் கொலைக்கு சம்பந்த மில்லை என்பது இன்னமும் ஊர்ஜிதமாயிற்று.

அப்படியென்றால் லட்சுமியைக் கொலை செய்தது யார்?

(3)

யாருக்கும் எந்தவிதத் துப்பும் கிடைக்க வழி யில்லை என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. யார்மீதும் சந்தேகம் எழ இயலாத இக்கொலை வழக்கில் யார்தான் குற்றவாளியாய் இருக்கக்கூடும்?

இதுவரை நடத்திய விசாரணை மூலம் கிடைக் கப்பெற்ற தகவல்களை மீண்டும் ஒருமுறை அலசி ஆராய்ந்தார் போலீஸ் துணை கண்காணிப்பாளர் ஆனந்தசாமி.

ஏற்கனவே ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தபடி, போலீஸ் நாயும் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. கொலை நடந்த இடத்தையும், ரத்தக்கறை படிந்த துணிமணிகளை யும் மோப்பம் பிடித்த போலீஸ் நாய் அங்கு மிங்கும் ஓடி இறுதியாக அவ்வூர் "பஸ்" நிலை யத்தில் வந்து நின்றுவிட்டது!

பாவாயி பாட்டியின் வாக்கு மூலத்தின் சாராம் சத்தில் குற்றவாளி தன்னை ஒரு போர்வையால் போர்த்திக்கொண்டிருந்ததாக உள்ளதை நினை வில்கொண்டு, அந்த பஸ் நிலையத்தில் கொலை நடந்த இரவின் மறுநாள் காலையில் யாராகிலும் போர்வையால் உடலை போர்த்தியவண்ணம் பஸ் ஏறிப் போனார்களா? என்று கேட்டதற்கு எல்லா பஸ் டிரைவர்களும், கண்டக்டர்களும் சொல்லிய பதில் இதுதான். "இது குளிர்காலம் பாருங்கோ! எல்லோரும்தான் குளிருக்கு காலையில் வண்டியி லேறும்போது போர்வை சகிதமாகத்தான் வரு கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் எப்படிக் குறிப்பிட்டு சொல்ல முடியும்?" இந்த வகையிலும் துப்பு கிடைக்க வழியில்லாமல் போகவே தீர ஆலோசித்து ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வந்தார் போலீஸ் துணை கண்காணிப் பாளர் ஆனந்தசாமி.

முதலில் கொலைக்குற்றம் நடைபெற்ற இடத் திற்கு வந்தார். அங்கு குற்றம் நடந்த இடமான குடிசை, அதற்கடுத்துள்ள சித்தேரி ஆகியவற்றை மீண்டும் ஒருமுறை பார்வையிட்டார். போலீஸ் உதவி ஆய்வாளரிடம் கேட்ட கேள்விகளும் பதில்களும்.

"தாங்கள் இந்த போலீஸ் நிலையத்திற்கு வந்து எத்தனை நாளாகிறது?"

"இரண்டு மாதம்தான் ஆகிறது"

"இதற்குமுன் யாரிந்த போலீஸ் நிலயத்தில் இருந்தது? அவர் இப்பொழுது எங்கு பணிசெய் கிறார்"?

போலீஸ் துணை கண்காணிப்பாளர் வேலைக்கு வந்தமர்ந்து ஒரு மாதமே ஆகிறபடியால் மேற் கண்ட விபரத்தைக் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டி வந்தது!

"எனக்கு முன்பாக நாகராஜன் என்பவர் இங்கு பணி புரிந்துவந்தார். அவர் இப்போது கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பணி செய்கிறார்" இது உதவி ஆய்வாளர் கிருஷ்ணசாமியின் பதில்.

"இந்த வழக்கின் விசாரணையிலிருந்து இறந்து போன லட்சுமியின் தகப்பனார் ஒரு மாத காலத் திற்கு முன்புதான் இறந்துபோனதாக தெரிகிறது. அதுவும் அவன் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு அதனால்தான் இறந்துபோனதாக தெரிகிறது. அந்தக் கிழவ

னின் பெயர் குள்ளப்பன் என்று தெரியவரு கிறது ஆகவே இறந்துபோன குள்ளப்பனுக் கும் வேறு யாருக்கேனும் முன் விரோதம் இருந்து அதன் காரணமாகவோ, வேறு எந்தக் காரண மாகவோ குள்ளப்பன் ஏதாவது விண்ணப்பம் எழுதிக்கொண்டு போலீஸ் நிலையத்தில் தாக்கல் செய்திருக்கிருனு ?''

''இல்லே ; போலீஸ் நிலைய கட்டுகளை முன் னரே பரிசோதித்து விட்டேன் ''

''உடனே தாங்கள் இந்த கொலைக் குற்றத்தின் முழு விபரத்தின் குறிப்புகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தங்களுக்கு முன்னர் பணிபுரிந்துவந்த, தற்போது கோயம்புத்தூரில் பணிபுரியும் போலீஸ் உதவி ஆய்வாளரிடம் சென்று அவரிடம் எல்லா குறிப்பு களையும் காட்டி இந்த வழக்கில் இறந்துபோன லட்சுமிக்கும் அல்லது அவள் தந்தை குள்ளப்ப னுக்கும் வேறு எவருக்காகிலும், அந்தப் பெண் திருமண விஷயமாகவோ, வேறு எந்த காரணத் திற்காகவோ தகராறு ஏற்பட்டது உண்டா? அப்படியென்ருல் அதன் முழு விபரம் யாதென்று அறிந்து வரவும்'' என்று சொல்லி முடித்தார் துணை கண்காணிப்பாளர்.

அன்றே அப்பொழுதே கோயம்புத்தூருக்கு செல்ல ஆயத்தமானுர் உதவி ஆய்வாளர் கிருஷ்ணசாமி.

கோயம்புத்தூர் சென்று அங்குள்ள போலீஸ் உதவி ஆய்வாளர் நாகராஜ் அவர்களுடன் மேற் கண்ட கொலை வழக்கு சம்பந்தமாக பேசி மறு நாள் மிகுந்த முகமலர்ச்சியுடன் ஊர் திரும்பினுர் உதவி ஆய்வாளர் கிருஷ்ணசாமி. அவர் சேக ரித்து வந்த விபரம் இதுதான்.

மேற்படி கொலை வழக்கில் இறந்துபோன லட்சுமியின் தகப்பனுடைய பூர்வீகம் சித்தேரியி லிருந்து 5 மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள செங்கானூர் என்பதாகும்.

செங்கானூரில் ஒரு வாடகை வீட்டில் குடி யிருந்து வந்தான் குள்ளப்பன். பின்னர் அங் கிருந்து சித்தேரிக்கரையில் உள்ள குடிசைக்கு வந்து சுமார் இரண்டு வருடமாகிறது.

லட்சுமி கொலை செய்யப்பட்டதற்கு ஐந்து மாதத்திற்கு முன், செங்கானூரில் காளியம்மன் பண்டிகை. அந்த சமயத்தில் செங்கானூர் வாசி யான நல்லான் என்னும் சலவைத்தொழிலாளி யின் அழைப்புக்கிணங்கி ஒரு வாரம் அவரது வீட்டில் தன் மகளோடு விருந்தினுக தங்கி யிருந்தான் குள்ளப்பன்.

காளியம்மன் திருவிழா சமயத்தில் லட்சுமி யைக் கண்டு அவளழகால் கவரப்பட்டான் ஒருவன். அவன் பெயர் மாயாண்டி. சரியான போக்கிரி என்று பெயர் பெற்றவன். தான் செய்வது சரியோ தவருே, நினைத்ததை சாதித் தாகவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவன்.

லட்சுமி தன் தகப்பனுரோடு அந்த செங்கா னூரில் தங்கியிருந்த ஒரு நாள் மாயாண்டியைத் தனிமையாக எதிரும் புதிருமாக நடந்து வரும் போது தற்செயலாக சந்திக்க நேர்ந்தது. லட்சுமி என்னவோ தன் வழியே சென்றுகொண்டிருந் தாள். மாயாண்டியோ அவளை வழி மறித்து தன்னை மணந்துகொள்ளும்படி எப்படி எல்லாம் கெஞ்சியும் மிஞ்சியும் கேட்பானே அப்படியெல் லாம் கேட்டும் அவள் அவனை விரும்பவில்லை.

மறுநாள் நன்ருக மது அருந்திய போதையுடன் லட்சுமி தன் தகப்பனுருடன் தங்கியிருந்த நல்லான் வீட்டிற்கே வந்து வாய்க்கு வந்தபடி ஏசினுன். மாயாண்டியின் கெடுபிடி அதிக மாகவே, நல்லான் மகன் வேலப்பன் மாயாண் டியை சமாதானம் செய்யும் நோக்கோடு வந்த வனை அடித்து கீழே தள்ளிவிட்டான் மாயாண்டி.

மேற்கண்ட நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெற்ற ஒரு சில மணி நேரத்திற்கெல்லாம் குள்ளப்பன் தன் மக ளுடன் புறப்பட்டு சித்தேரிக்குப் போய்விட்டான். அன்று மாலை மீண்டும் குடித்துவிட்டு நல்லான் வீட்டிற்கு லட்சுமியைத் தேடி வந்தான் மாயாண்டி. அந்த சமயத்தில் எதிர்பாராதவித மாக அங்கு வந்த போலீஸ் உதவி ஆய்

வாளர் நாகராஜ், மாயாண்டி மதுவருந்தியிருந்ததைக் கண்டு கைது செய்து அழைத்துச் சென்றுவிட்டார்.

மறுநாள் ஜாமீனில் வெளிவந்தவன் எப்படியோ லட்சுமியின் வீடு கண்டுபிடித்து சித்தேரிக்கு வந்துவிட்டான். அப்போது நடுப்பகல். வீட்டில் சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்த குள்ளப்பனும், லட்சுமியும் மாயாண்டியின் திடீர் வருகையைக் கண்டு பீதி அடைந்தனர். லட்சுமியைத் தனக்கு திருமணம் செய்துவைக்க மீண்டும் நயமாகவும் பயமுறுத்தியும் குள்ளப்பனிடம் கேட்ட மாயாண்டி இறுதியில் தோல்வியே கண்டான். பின்னர் அவன் குள்ளப்பனை நோக்கி, "நான் உன் மகளைக் கட்டிக்க என்ன அருகதை இல்லை! அப்படியே என்னைப் பிடிக்கலை என்ருலும் ஊருக்கு வர்ற மாதிரி போலீஸில் சொல்லி என்னை சாராய கேஸில் சிக்கவைத்து இருக்கிறீர்கள். நாளைக்குக் கேஸ் நடக்கப்போகிறது. அதிலே எனக்கு மூணு மாசமோ நாலு மாசமோ ஜெயில் தண்டனை கெடைக்கும். திரும்பி வந்து உங்க ரெண்டு பேத்தையும் தொலைச்சுட்டுத்தான் மறுவேலை" என்று கறுவிக்கொணடு சென்றுவிட்டான். அவன் சொன்னபடியே மது விலக்கு வழக்கில் 4 மாத தண்டனைப்பெற்று சிறையிலிருந்து விடுதலையாகி வந்ததும் தான் சொன்னபடியே லட்சுமியைக் கொலை செய்துவிட்டான்.

மேற்கண்ட இந்த விஷயம்பற்றி மாயாண்டி சிறைவாசம் அடைந்த பின்னர் எங்கோ வழியில் கண்ட குள்ளப்பன் உதவி ஆய்வாளர் நாகராஜியிடம் சொல்லி இருக்கிருன். அதற்கு அவர் மீண்டும் அவன் வந்து ஏதாவது தகராறு செய்வதாக தெரிந்தால் அதை விண்ணப்பத்தின் மூலம் தெரிவித்தால் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாகக் கூறிச் சென்றிருக்கிருர்.

மேற்கண்ட விபரங்களைக்கேள்விப்பட்ட துணை கண்காணிப்பாளர் உடனே மாயாண்டியின் தற்போதைய இருப்பிடத்தை அறி[illegible]து[illegible], அவன் மதுவிலக்கு வழக்கில் தண்டி[illegible]பட்டது எப்போது, விடுதலையாகி வெ[illegible]வந்த தேதி, அவன் இருப்பிடமான செங்கானூரில் அவன் வீட்டில் உள்ள ரத்தம் தோய்ந்த கத்தி, சட்டை, வேட்டி ஆகியவைகளுடன் மற்ற துணிமணிகளையும் கைப்பற்றவேண்டிய ஆயத்தங்களை உடனே செய்வித்ததின் பயன்...?! குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க வழி பிறந்தது!

லட்சுமி கொலை செய்யப்பட்ட தினத்திற்கு முன் தினம் காலையில்தான் மாயாண்டி சிறையில் இருந்து விடுதலையாகி வந்திருக்கிருன்.

மாயாண்டியை செங்கானூரில் அவன் வீட்டில் போலீசார் கைது செய்யும்போது அவன் வீட்டில் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட அவனது துணிமணிகளில் கண்ட சலவைக் குறியும், கொலை செய்யப்பட்ட இடத்தில் கிடந்த கைக்குட்டையின் சலவைக் குறியும் ஒரே மாதிரியானது என்று கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டது. மாயாண்டியின் துணி மணிகளை சலவை செய்யும் சலவை தொழிலாளியான சடகோபன் தரும் சாட்சியத்திலிருந்து கொலை நடந்த அன்று அங்கு கிடந்த கைக்குட்டையும் மாயாண்டியினுடையதுதான் என்றும் அதைப் போலவே இன்னும் இரண்டு கைக்குட்டைகளும் மாயாண்டி தன்னிடத்தில் சலவைக்குப் போட்டிருந்ததைக் காண்பித்தான். அவைகளும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டன.

மற்றும் மாயாண்டியினுடைய தகவலின்பேரில் அவன் வீட்டின் பின்புறம் நிலத்தில் மறைத்து வைத்திருந்த கொலை செய்ய உபயோகப்படுத்தப் பட்ட கத்தி அன்று உடுத்தியிருந்த ரத்தம் தோய்ந்த உடைகள் ஆகியவைகளும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டன.

இறுதியில் தக்க ஆதாரங்களின்பேரில் இ. பி. கோ. 302 பிரிவின்படி மாயாண்டி தண்டிக்கப்பட்டான்.